

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.—U. S. MARINE-HOSPITAL SERVICE.

PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS.

Published in accordance with act of Congress approved
February 15, 1893.

VOL. XVI.

FEBRUARY 8, 1901.

NO. 6

WASHINGTON:
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
1901.

NOTICE.

Any person on the mailing list of the PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS who, at any time, fails to receive promptly this publication will confer a favor by notifying the Surgeon-General of the United States Marine-Hospital Service.

CONTENTS.

UNITED STATES.

	Page.
Request for reports on influenza (la grippe).....	231
Abstract of replies received.....	231
A death from beriberi at the Boston Marine Hospital....	234
Diphtheria at the Boston navy yard.....	234
Smallpox in—	
North Dakota	234
Galveston, Tex	235
Arrival at Reedy Island Quarantine of vessels from West Indian ports.....	235
Reports from the Mexican border—	
Inspection service at El Paso, Tex.....	236
Inspection service at Laredo, Tex.....	236
Statistical reports of States and cities of the United States, yearly and monthly....	236
Reports of inspection of immigrants.....	240
Table—	
Quarantine reports.....	242
Smallpox in the United States	248
Weekly mortality of cities of the United States.....	253
Temperature and rainfall in the United States	255

FOREIGN AND INSULAR.

China—	
Information regarding the epidemic of plague in Hongkong during 1900.....	257
Report from Hongkong.....	259
Colombia; report from Cartagena; 3 deaths from yellow fever	259
Cuba—	
Reports from Cienfuegos, Casilda, and Santa Cruz del Sur.....	260
Case of yellow fever at Cienfuegos.....	260
Report from Havana	261
Inspection of immigrants at Havana	262
Reports from Santiago, Manzanillo, Guantanamo, and Daiquiri.....	262
Inspection of immigrants at Santiago.....	263
Inspection of immigrants at Guantanamo.....	263
Denmark—	
Danish West Indies quarantines against Puerto Plata, Dominican Republic, on account of plague.....	264
England—	
Report from London; smallpox in New Castle, Bradford, and Glasgow.....	264
History of plague on the steamship Friary at Hull	264
History of plague on the steamship Highland Prince.....	265
France; measures taken at Tamatave and at Antsirane, Madagascar, against the plague that occurred in these two localities during the year 1899.....	267
Germany; rats dead of plague found on the Pergamon at Hamburg.....	269
Italy; report from Naples	269
Japan; report from Yokohama; plague in Wakayama and Osaka.....	270
Porto Rico; report from Ponce.....	270
Scotland; smallpox in Glasgow; concerning plague at Hull.....	270
Straits Settlements; condition of cholera in Singapore	270
Foreign and insular statistical reports of countries and cities, yearly and monthly	271
Table—	
Cholera, yellow fever, plague and smallpox.....	273
Weekly mortality table, foreign and insular cities.....	276

REPORT

1911

The following report was prepared by the committee on the subject of the proposed new system of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, and is submitted to the Secretary of the Navy for his consideration and approval.

The committee was organized on January 1, 1911, and has since that time been engaged in a study of the various questions connected with the proposed new system. It has held numerous public hearings, and has received many suggestions from the public. It has also conducted extensive research into the various questions connected with the proposed new system.

The committee has found that the proposed new system is a very desirable one, and that it is one which will greatly improve the efficiency of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey. It has also found that the proposed new system is one which will be very economical, and that it will be one which will be very easy to carry out.

The committee has therefore recommended that the proposed new system be adopted, and that it be carried out as soon as possible. It has also recommended that the Secretary of the Navy be authorized to make such arrangements as may be necessary to carry out the proposed new system.

The committee has also found that the proposed new system is one which will be very beneficial to the United States, and that it will be one which will be very beneficial to the people of the United States. It has therefore recommended that the proposed new system be adopted, and that it be carried out as soon as possible.

The committee has also found that the proposed new system is one which will be very beneficial to the United States, and that it will be one which will be very beneficial to the people of the United States. It has therefore recommended that the proposed new system be adopted, and that it be carried out as soon as possible.

So
re
is
nu
an
de

da
th

ex
re
pr
of
pe

fr
19
th
fr
th
er
qu
sy
tio
sou
tor

for
mu

PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS.

UNITED STATES.

REQUEST FOR REPORTS ON INFLUENZA (LA GRIPPE).

Medical officers, acting assistant surgeons of the Marine-Hospital Service, secretaries of State boards of health, and other sanitarians are requested to report as soon as practicable whether influenza or la grippe is prevailing in their respective localities, giving the type of the disease, number of cases (when possible), mortality, and the treatment, sanitary and medicinal, with as full statistics as possible. The information is desired for publication in the PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS.

In addition to present conditions, a statement is also desired as to dates (even though approximate) of the appearance of la grippe and the estimated number of cases to date of report.

ABSTRACT OF REPLIES RECEIVED.

CONNECTICUT—*New Haven*.—La grippe prevails to a considerable extent. It appeared about January 1, 1901. It generally affects the respiratory tract and is of light form, but quite a number of deaths from pneumonia have occurred as secondary to grip. No accurate statement of the number of cases can be made, but it is estimated that about 10 per cent of the population have been affected.

ILLINOIS—*Chicago*.—Influenza or la grippe of a mild type prevailed from about the middle of December, 1900, to the middle of January, 1901. In November, 1900, 7 deaths from the disease were reported to the board of health. Some physicians estimate that there have been from 8,000 to 10,000 cases treated. The mortality has been small among the young, but considerably larger in old people. The treatment generally employed included the administration of sodium salicylate, quinine, pulverized ipecac et opii, and stimulation as required, with systemic nutrition. Preventive measures consisted principally of isolation of the patients indoors as far as practicable; guarding against any source of infection; disinfection of the secretions of nasal and respiratory organs, and advising the maintenance of aseptic conditions.

INDIANA—*Evansville*.—Influenza has been prevailing in this locality for about four and a half weeks. The prevailing type is that of general muscular pains, with respiratory symptoms. There have been cases that

terminated fatally in pneumonia, but the majority of the cases have been mild. No special sanitary measures are known to have been taken.

MAINE—*Rockland*.—No cases of influenza or la grippe.

MARYLAND—*Solomons*.—Five cases of influenza, each of the respiratory type, have presented themselves for treatment, all being in the persons of seamen recently from Baltimore. No cases are known to exist among the villagers or in the adjacent country.

MASSACHUSETTS—*Boston*.—Influenza or la grippe undoubtedly prevails in this locality, but the extent of its prevalence can not be estimated, as physicians are not required to report cases of influenza except in case of death. The type of the disease is mild. The first case reported appeared during the week ended January 12, 1901. The number of cases treated at the Marine Hospital since the beginning of December, 1900, has been 4. These were all mild and responded promptly to treatment.

During the week ended January 26, 1901, 15 deaths from the disease were reported in Boston. Of these only 3 were uncomplicated.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—*Nashua*.—La grippe in a mild form is prevailing in this city. The number of cases under treatment is 254. The mortality per cent is very small; in uncomplicated cases there have been practically no deaths. The majority of cases have taken the form of a catarrhal bronchitis, and in quite a number of these cases pneumonia has followed in the young and old. The treatment is with quinine and coal-tar products. The number of cases is declining. The first which the writer has been able to discover occurred near the middle of December, 1900.

Portsmouth.—The disease has been sporadic and of mild febrile and neuralgic type. It appeared about December 15, 1900, and continues.

NEW YORK—*Albany*.—Influenza has been very prevalent, having made its appearance with an occasional case during the last of November or the first of December, 1900. The disease did not become epidemic until about the first of January, 1901. The type is more severe than it has been observed to be for a number of years. It is largely of the nervous variety. Pneumonia is the most fatal complication. The number of cases can not be estimated but they are numerous and the disease is generally prevalent. Eight deaths from la grippe are reported. There is nothing material to report in regard to the ages of the persons attacked. The treatment is symptomatic.

Ogdensburg.—La grippe appeared about January 1, 1901. It has been bronchial in type, moderately severe. The estimated number of cases is 3,000; population, 13,000. The complication is pneumonia, especially in the aged and children. Mortality is light. Treatment is quinine, sedatives, and tonics.

Yonkers.—No epidemic of la grippe.

NORTH CAROLINA—*Wilmington*.—Influenza or la grippe not prevalent in this locality at this time.

OHIO—*Massillon*.—There is considerable prevalence of la grippe. It began to be general about the last week in December, 1900, but it has been present probably in every month since 1890. The type is mild though the tendency to pneumonia is certainly greater than in any former epidemic. The mortality is not large. Absolute rest in bed with hot-water bags and hot drinks seems to be the most successful treatment. Without rest of body and mind the disease is prolonged indefinitely, no matter what medication is used.

PENNSYLVANIA—*Butler*.—The number of cases of la grippe is from 800 to 900. The mortality reported is only 7. In about one-half the cases the nervous system is attacked. The first outbreak was about January 1, during a period of wet weather.

Philadelphia.—No approximately accurate estimate can be made of the number of cases of influenza which have occurred since the commencement of the present outbreak about six weeks ago. For the week ended December 1, 1900, 2 deaths were reported from influenza and 75 from pneumonia and bronchitis; during the week ended January 19, 8 from influenza and 90 from pneumonia and bronchitis. It was generally remarked at the beginning of the epidemic that the cases were of an unusually mild type and lasted from twenty-four to forty-eight hours. During the past two weeks the number of pneumonia and bronchial cases has greatly increased. It is safe to say that scarcely a family has escaped the disease and in many cases all the members of a family have been attacked at the same time or in rapid succession.

SOUTH CAROLINA—*Charleston*.—Two deaths from la grippe were reported during December, 1900, and 1 death during January, 1901. There is no method of fixing the number of cases, as they are not reported. La grippe has been generally prevalent, but is not of a very serious type. It is not now as prevalent as it has been.

VIRGINIA—*Alexandria*.—It is impossible to furnish data of cases or mortality, as the health officer requires no reports and keeps no records. Influenza has, however, prevailed here since early in the fall and now is epidemic. The type of the disease is respiratory and rheumatoid. The treatment is with antipyretics and analgesics.

Richmond.—La grippe prevails to a large extent. The type of the disease appears to be principally of the rheumatic form. There are about 1,500 cases now under treatment. The mortality is practically nil. The treatment consists of salicylates and coal-tar products, repeated every three or four hours till acute symptoms disappear. Stimulants, rest in bed, liquid diet and hot baths are recommended. The average duration is about four days.

WISCONSIN—*Milwaukee*.—Influenza began to be noticed in this city the latter part of October, 1900, and has continued to increase steadily from that time until the present. An approximate estimate of the number of cases can not be given, as the reporting of cases to the local board is not

required. Up to the present date 22 deaths have been reported as due directly or indirectly to influenza, and of this number 19 have been reported during the past two weeks. In at least 4 out of 5 cases the complications noted are pneumonia and broncho-pneumonia, while in a small percentage the disease is accompanied or followed by a severe catarrhal hepatitis with marked jaundice. In one case coming under the writer's personal care the condition of jaundice was followed by complete exfoliation of the skin of the entire body. No special sanitary measures have been attempted by the local health department. The treatment consists of the use of coal-tar products.

[Reports to the Surgeon-General United States Marine-Hospital Service.]

A death from beriberi at the Boston Marine Hospital.

BOSTON (CHELSEA), MASS., *January 26, 1901.*

SIR: I have to report the admission to this hospital, January 23, 1901, of Seaman Alexander Young, suffering from a well-marked case of beriberi from the bark *Freeman*, just arrived from Singapore. The patient died January 25, 1901, and a necropsy was secured, the result of which will be reported later.

Respectfully,

FAIRFAX IRWIN,
Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

Diphtheria at the Boston Navy-Yard.

BOSTON (CHELSEA), MASS., *February 1, 1901.*

SIR: I beg to inform you that there is a small epidemic of diphtheria at the Boston Navy-Yard, principally among the marines at the marine barracks.

There are between 25 and 30 cases of the disease in the pesthouse attached to the naval hospital.

It is of interest to note that the isolation ward of the naval hospital was built 15 years ago, and after remaining unused all these years is now filled with cases of diphtheria.

Respectfully,

FAIRFAX IRWIN,
Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

Smallpox in North Dakota.

BISMARCK, N. DAK., *January 30, 1901.*

SIR: I have the honor to report 10 cases of smallpox in Morton County, N. Dak. Five of the cases are in the city of Mandan and 5 in the country.

Dr. G. A. Stark, superintendent, Morton County board of health, informs me that the cases are all quarantined and I understand they are of a mild type.

Respectfully,

F. R. SMYTH,
Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

*Smallpox in Galveston, Tex.*GALVESTON, TEX., *January 25, 1901.*

SIR: I have the honor to inclose the report of the city health physician for the week ended Saturday, January 19, 1901.

Respectfully,

WILLIAM KEILLER,
Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

[Inclosure.]

GALVESTON, TEX., *January 28, 1901.*

SIR: Be so good as to furnish me with data on the points mentioned in inclosed form for transmission to Washington.

Respectfully,

WM. KEILLER,
Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

CITY HEALTH OFFICER.

How many cases of smallpox have been sent to the camp during the week ended Saturday, January 19, 1901? Twenty-four. How many cases altogether are in camp at present? Forty-six. Total number treated from the beginning? Sixty-eight. Are there any cases treated in their houses in the city? Yes. If so, how many? Five.

Respectfully,

C. H. WILKINSON, M. D.,
Health Physician.

Very few fresh cases of typhoid are developing.

W. KEILLER.

GALVESTON, TEX., *January 30, 1901.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith the report of the city health physician for the week ended Saturday, January 26, 1901.

Respectfully,

WILLIAM KEILLER,
Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

[Inclosure.]

GALVESTON, TEX., *January 28, 1901.*

SIR: Be so good as to furnish me with data on the points mentioned in inclosed form for transmission to Washington.

Thanking you for courtesies in the past, respectfully,

WILLIAM KEILLER,
Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

CITY HEALTH OFFICER.

How many cases of smallpox have been sent to the camp during the week ended Saturday, January 26, 1901? Thirteen. How many cases all together are in camp at present? Fifty-two, January 29. Total number treated from the beginning? Eighty-one. Are there any new cases treated in their houses in the city? No. If so, how many? None.

Respectfully,

C. H. WILKINSON, M. D.,
Health Physician.

Arrival at Reedy Island Quarantine of vessels from West Indian ports.

REEDY ISLAND QUARANTINE,
via Port Penn, Del., January 27, 1901.

SIR: Through the medical officer in command national quarantine service on Delaware Bay and River, I have the honor to report the arrival on the 26 instant of the British steamship *Grayfield*, from Cardenas via Caibarien, with sugar; no passengers; Cardenas bill of health signed by Acting Asst. Surg. Enrique Saez, Caibarien bill of health signed by Acting Asst. Surg. Leonard Clemid.

Respectfully,

T. F. RICHARDSON,
Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S., In Command.

Reports from the Mexican border.

El Paso, Tex., January 26, 1901—Inspection service.—I have the honor to submit herewith summary of work at this station for the week ended January 26, 1901: Inspection Mexican Central Railroad passengers, 134; inspection Rio Grande and Pacific Railroad passengers, 23; inspection Mexican immigrants, 30; disinfection clothing, baggage, etc., of emigrants, 23 bundles; disinfection of soiled linen imported for laundry, 317 pieces; disinfection Central Pullman soiled linen, 3,264 pieces; disinfection cattles, hides, 250; vaccination of emigrant children, 11.

E. ALEXANDER,

Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

Laredo, Tex., January 24, 1901—Inspection service.—I have the honor to submit the following report of inspection for week ended January 19, 1901: Number of passenger trains entering from Mexico inspected, 14; persons on trains from Mexico inspected and passed, 478; immigrants inspected and entered, 64; Pullman Company linen disinfected, 5,505 pieces.

Laredo, Tex., January 27, 1901.—I have the honor to submit the following inspection report for the week ended January 26, 1901: Number of passenger trains entering from Mexico inspected, 14; persons on passenger trains from Mexico inspected and passed, 579; immigrants inspected and allowed entry, 43; Pullman Company linen, entered for purpose of being laundered, disinfected, 4,156 pieces.

H. J. HAMILTON,

Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

Statistical reports of States and cities of the United States—Yearly and monthly.

CALIFORNIA—Stockton.—Month of December, 1900. Estimated population, 17,506. Total number of deaths, 21, including enteric fever, 1, and 3 from tuberculosis.

CONNECTICUT—Bridgeport.—Month of December, 1900. Census population of 1900, 70,996. Total number of deaths, 87, including enteric fever, 1; scarlet fever, 1, and 4 from tuberculosis.

GEORGIA—Columbus.—Month of January, 1901. Estimated population, 19,303—white, 10,276; colored, 9,027. Total number of deaths, 31—white, 15, colored, 16—including scarlet fever, 2, and 4 from phthisis pulmonalis.

INDIANA—Michigan City.—Two weeks ended January 14, 1901. Estimated population, 14,850. Total number of deaths, 14. No contagious diseases reported.

IOWA—Boone.—Month of November, 1900. Census population of 1890, 6,520. Total number of deaths, 13, including 1 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Burlington.—Month of December, 1900. Estimated population, 25,000. Total number of deaths, 22, including diphtheria, 1; enteric fever, 2, and 2 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Cedar Rapids.—Month of November, 1900. Estimated population, 26,000. Total number of deaths, 25, including 3 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Davenport.—Month of December, 1900. Estimated population, 35,000. Total number of deaths, 49, including enteric fever, 2; scarlet fever, 1, and 7 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Des Moines.—Month of December, 1900. Estimated population, 62,159. Total number of deaths, 51, including scarlet fever, 2, and 4 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Dubuque.—Month of November, 1900. Census population of 1900, 36,297. Total number of deaths, 33, including enteric fever, 1, and 6 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Fort Madison.—Month of December, 1900. Estimated population, 10,000. Total number of deaths, 7. No deaths from contagious diseases.

Guthrie Center.—Month of December, 1900. Estimated population, 1,500. Total number of deaths, 2. No deaths from contagious diseases.

Oakland.—Month of December, 1900. Estimated population, 1,000. One death; not from contagious disease.

Ottumwa.—Month of December, 1900. Estimated population, 18,197. Total number of deaths, 23, including enteric fever, 2, and 3 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Seymour.—Month of December, 1900. Estimated population, 2,000. No deaths.

What Cheer.—Month of December, 1900. Estimated population, 2,746. Total number of deaths, 2. No deaths from contagious diseases.

KENTUCKY—*Louisville.*—Two weeks ended January 18, 1901. Census population of 1900, 204,731. Total number of deaths, 143, including diphtheria, 2; enteric fever, 4; smallpox, 1, and 14 from phthisis pulmonalis.

MICHIGAN.—Reports to the State board of health, Lansing, for the week ended January 26, 1901, from 72 observers, indicate that scarlet fever, intermittent fever, diphtheria, diarrhea, and pleuritis, in the order named, were more prevalent than in the preceding week. Cerebro-spinal meningitis was reported present at 3, whooping cough at 7, measles at 25, diphtheria at 40, enteric fever at 77, scarlet fever at 98, phthisis pulmonalis at 184, and smallpox at 24 places.

The Monthly Bulletin of Vital Statistics for December, 1900, says:

There were 2,675 deaths reported for December, corresponding to a death rate of 13.1 per 1,000 population. This number is 214 more than the number reported for the preceding month and 216 more than the number returned for December, 1899.

There were 402 deaths of infants under 1 year of age, 175 deaths of children aged 1 to 4 years, both inclusive, and 740 deaths of persons aged 65 years and over.

Important causes of death were as follows: Pulmonary tuberculosis, 141; other forms of tuberculosis, 37; typhoid fever, 116; diphtheria and croup, 68; scarlet fever, 36; measles, 1; whooping cough, 5; pneumonia, 300; diarrheal diseases of infants, 35; meningitis, 21; influenza, 30; cancer, 127; accidents and violence, 147; smallpox, 2.

As compared with the preceding month, there was a decrease in the number of deaths from typhoid fever, diphtheria, and measles, and an

increase in the number of deaths reported from pneumonia. There were 2,880 deaths in Indiana for December, corresponding to a death rate of 13.5 per 1,000 population.

The small number of deaths from influenza or la grippe is of interest in connection with the extensive prevalence of this disease in the East at present. The death rate from this cause will probably be considerably higher next month.

Smallpox again, while widely prevalent, has been attended with a very low mortality. Every precaution should be taken to prevent the further spread of the disease, as the present mild type may not continue.

The returns received represent a reporting population of 2,193,328 persons according to the census of 1894. This is 99.33 per cent of the total possible reporting population.

NEBRASKA—*Nebraska City*.—Month of January, 1901. Estimated population, 9,000. Total number of deaths, 10, including 2 from tuberculosis.

NEW JERSEY—*Paterson*.—Month of December, 1900. Estimated population, 107,515. Total number of deaths, 141, including diphtheria, 3; enteric fever, 1; whooping cough, 1, and 21 from phthisis pulmonalis.

NEW YORK.—Reports to the State board of health, Albany, for the month of December, 1900, from 156 cities, towns, and villages having an aggregate estimated population of 7,110,000, show a total of 9,889 deaths, including diphtheria, 358; enteric fever, 263; measles, 81; scarlet fever, 60; whooping cough, 53; smallpox, 7, and 1,082 from phthisis pulmonalis.

The Monthly Bulletin says :

The number of deaths from all causes reported for the year in the Monthly Bulletin is 128,468. This exceeds the mortality of 1899 by 6,647 and the average of the past five years by 8,000. Besides these reported deaths there were 1,600 returned too late for report, making the death rate for the year 18.5, which is the estimated average rate for past five years. The increase over last year has been in all the sanitary districts except those of the central and southern parts of the State, and is largest in the maritime district where there were 5,600 more deaths than in 1899.

The infant mortality was 4,000 greater than last year, the increase being general, but the percentage of deaths under 5 years, 30.5, is the average of past years. The midsummer rate was low.

The zymotic mortality was 13.7 per cent of the total, against an average of 14.6, la grippe, not included, relatively lowering it. Typhoid fever was unusually prevalent in the autumn, causing 1,948 deaths, 350 above the average, of which 200 were in the maritime district. Measles prevailed to excess in all parts of the State, the 1,333 deaths being 300 above the average. Scarlet fever was less than usually prevalent. Diphtheria, increasing from the low prevalence of recent years, had yet a mortality 500 below the average. Diarrheal diseases caused the average mortality of about 8,000 deaths, notably increasing the late summer and autumn mortality of the rural parts of the State rather than the urban, the maritime district having had fewer diarrheal deaths than the average.

Smallpox was brought from outside to 17 places during the first half of the year, without spread; from August to November the State was

free from it; then a traveling minstrel troupe left it in 3 localities in the eastern part of the State whence it spread and at the end of the year it exists at 5 places and their vicinities with promise of further spread. Of 14 deaths, 4 have occurred outside New York City. In December 1 death from smallpox occurred in Schnectady and 1 in Gloversville, besides 5 in New York City.

The la grippe epidemic of the year was unusually severe, lasted six months and probably added 11,500 to the mortality. It appears in the deaths from local diseases, chiefly the acute respiratory, the number of which consequently is very high, and in unclassified causes of death.

OHIO—*Cleveland*.—Month of December, 1901. Estimated population, 395,000. Total number of deaths, 555, including diphtheria, 21; enteric fever, 14; scarlet fever, 3; whooping cough, 1; smallpox, 2, and 41 from tuberculosis.

VERMONT—*Rutland*.—Month of January, 1901. Census population of 1900, 12,000. Total number of deaths, 21, including whooping cough, 1, and 1 from tuberculosis.

VIRGINIA—*Petersburg*.—Month ended January 26, 1901. Estimated population, 25,000. Total number of deaths, 50, including whooping cough 3, and 3 from tuberculosis.

Report of immigration at Baltimore for the week ended January 26, 1901.

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
Port of Baltimore, January 26, 1901.

January 26, steamship *Hanover*, from Bremen, with 602 immigrants.

PERCY C. HENINGHAUSEN,
Commissioner.

Report of immigration at Boston for the week ended January 26, 1901.

OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
Port of Boston, January 27, 1901.

*Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended January 26, 1901;
also names of vessels and ports from which they came.*

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants.
Jan. 20	Steamship Prince Arthur	Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.....	48
Do....	Steamship Boston.....	.....do.....	44
Do....	Steamship Michigan	Liverpool, England.....	9
Jan. 24	Steamship Prince Arthur.....	Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.....	47
Do....	Steamship Boston.....	.....do.....	32
Do....	Steamship Virginian.....	London, England.....	30
Do....	Steamship Cestrian.....	Liverpool, England.....	31
Do....	Steamship Halifax.....	Halifax, Nova Scotia.....	18
Jan. 25	Steamship Ivernia.....	Liverpool, England.....	116
Do....	Steamship New England.....	.....do.....	156
Total.....			531

GEORGE B. BILLINGS,
Commissioner.

*Report of immigration at New York for the week ended January 26, 1901.*OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
*Port of New York, January 28, 1901.**Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended January 26, 1901;
also names of vessels and ports from which they came.*

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants.
Jan. 20	Steamship Campania.....	Liverpool and Queenstown	103
Jan. 21	Steamship Rotterdam.....	Rotterdam.....	138
Do....	Steamship L'Aquitaine	Havre	386
Jan. 22	Steamship Grangeuse	Para	5
Jan. 23	Steamship Vaderland	Southampton.....	158
Jan. 24	Steamship Oceanic	Liverpool and Queenstown	140
Do....	Steamship Hohenzollern	Genoa and Naples.....	464
Do....	Steamship Spartan Prince	Naples	673
Jan. 25	Steamship Auguste Victoria	Hamburg.....	284
Do....	Steamship Lahn	Bremen.....	541
Jan. 26	Steamship Burgundia	Naples	226
	Total		3,118

THOMAS FITCHIE,
Commissioner.

Reports from national quarantine

Number.	Name of station.	Week ended.	Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Port of departure.
1	UNITED STATES:				
2	Alexandria, Va.....	Feb. 2			
3	Beaufort, S. C.....	do.....			
4	Hrunswick, Ga.....	do.....			
5	Cape Charles, Va.....	do.....			
6	Cape Fear, N. C.....	Jan. 26			
7	Columbia River, Oreg.....	Feb. 2			
8	Delaware Breakwater	Jan. 26			
9	Quarantine, Lewes, Del.	do.....			
10	Dutch Harbor, Alaska.....	do.....			
11	Eureka, Cal.....	do.....			
12	Grays Harbor, Wash.....	do.....			
13	Gulf Quarantine, Ship	do.....			
14	Island, Miss.....	do.....			
15	Los Angeles, Cal.....	do.....			
16	Newbern, N. C.....	Feb. 2			
17	Nome, Alaska.....	Jan. 26			
18	Pascagoula, Miss.....	Feb. 2			
19	Port Angeles, Wash.....	Jan. 26			
20	Port Townsend, Wash.....	do.....	Br. ss. Port Stephens.....	Jan. 22	Manila.....
21	Reedy Island Quarantine,	do.....	Br. ss. Castle Rock.....	Jan. 26	Hongkong.....
22	Del.....	Feb. 2	U. S. Battleship Iowa.....	Jan. 23	Acapulco.....
23	San Diego, Cal.....	do.....	Br. ss. Carlisle City.....	Jan. 24	Hongkong.....
24	San Francisco, Cal.....	do.....			
25	San Pedro, Cal.....	Jan. 26			
26	Savannah, Ga.....	do.....	Am. sch. John K. Souther	Jan. 19	Havana.....
27			(a).		
28			Am. sloop Overhaul.....	Jan. 24	Bulls Island.....
29	South Atlantic Quarant-	do.....			
30	ine, Blackbeard Island,				
31	Ga.....				
32	Tortugas Quarantine,	Feb. 2			
33	Key West, Fla.....				
34	Washington, N. C.....	Jan. 26			
35		Feb. 2			
36	CUBA:				
37	Calbarien.....	Jan. 26			
38	Cardenas.....	do.....			
39	Cienfuegos.....	do.....			
40	Daiquiri.....	Jan. 19			
41	Gibara.....	Jan. 26			
42	Guantanamo.....	Jan. 19			
43	Havana.....	Jan. 26	Sp. bk. Concepcion.....	Jan. 22	Montevideo.....
44			Sp. bg. Alfredo.....	Jan. 25	Buenos Ayres.....
45			Am. sch. Wave.....	do.....	Key West.....
46	Isabela de Sagua.....	do.....			
47	Manzanillo.....	Jan. 19	U. S. A. transport Mc-	Jan. 17	New York.....
48			Clellan.		

a Previously reported.

and inspection stations.

Number.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel, passengers, and cargo.	Date of departure.	Remarks.	Vessels inspected and passed.
1				No transactions.....	
2				No report.....	2
3					6
4				No transactions.....	
5				do.....	2
6					1
7					
8				No report.....	
9				do.....	
10				No transactions.....	
11					1
12				No transactions.....	
13				do.....	
14				No report.....	
15					3
16				No transactions.....	
17	Seattle.....	Oriental crew bathed; dunnage and forecabin disinfected.	Jan. 22		14
				Glandular regions of orientals on Am. ss. Victoria, from Hongkong, and Jap. ss. Tosa Maru, from Hiogo, examined.	
18	Tacoma.....	do.....	Jan. 26		17
19	San Diego.....	Passed on statement of medical officer.	Jan. 23		15
	do.....	Asiatic crew and steerage passengers bathed and their effects and bedding disinfected. Forecabin disinfected.	Jan. 26	Held pending necropsy of beriberi case.	4
20					22
				Glandular region of oriental crew on Am. ss. China, from Hongkong, examined.	
21				No transactions.....	
22	Savannah.....	Disinfected.....	Jan. 21		5
	do.....	do.....	Jan. 26	Remanded from Venus Point; 1 passenger recently recovered from variola; 2 of crew held for observation.	
				2 passengers on Am. sch. Doretta, from Bluffton, held for observation after disinfection of effects; variola.	
23				No transactions.....	
24				No report.....	
25				No transactions.....	
				do.....	
26				5 vessels passed without inspection.	2
27					16
28					18
29					1
30				No report.....	
31					6
32	Brunswick.....	Partial disinfection.....	Jan. 23		25
	Montevideo.....	do.....	Jan. 26		
	Key West.....	Disinfected.....	do.....	A suspicious case at port of arrival.	
33					17
34	Gibara.....	Boarded and passed.....	Jan. 17	1 seaman on Sp. ss. Saturnina from Liverpool with symptoms malarial.	6

Reports from national quarantine

Number.	Name of station.	Week ended.	Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Port of departure.
	CUBA—Continued.				
35	Matanzas.....	Jan. 26	.....	.....	.....
36	Nuevitas.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
37	Santiago de Cuba.....	do.....	Sp. ss. Saturnina.....	Jan. 15	Liverpool, via Cuban ports.
			U. S. A. transport, McClellan.	do.....	San Juan.....
	HAWAII:				
38	Hilo.....	Jan. 5	.....	.....	.....
39	Honolulu.....	Jan. 12	.....	.....	.....
40	Kahului.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
41	Kihel.....	Jan. 5	.....	.....	.....
	PHILIPPINES:				
42	Cebu.....	Dec. 22	.....	.....	.....
43	Iloilo.....	Dec. 29	.....	.....	.....
44	Manila.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
45	PORTO RICO:				
	Ponce.....	Jan. 12	.....	.....	.....
		Jan. 19	Sp. ss. Cataluna.....	Jan. 17	Havana.....
			Ss. Julia.....	Jan. 18	do.....
		Jan. 26	Fr. ss. Fournel.....	Jan. 23	St. Thomas.....
46	San Juan.....	Jan. 19	Sp. ss. Cataluna.....	Jan. 18	Havana.....
		Jan. 26	.....	.....	.....
	Subports—				
47	Aguadilla.....	Jan. 19	.....	.....	.....
		Feb. 2	.....	.....	.....
48	Arecibo.....	Jan. 19	.....	.....	.....
		Feb. 2	.....	.....	.....
49	Arroyo.....	Jan. 19	.....	.....	.....
		Feb. 2	.....	.....	.....
50	Fajardo.....	Jan. 19	.....	.....	.....
		Feb. 2	.....	.....	.....
51	Humacao.....	Jan. 19	.....	.....	.....
		Feb. 2	.....	.....	.....
52	Mayaguez.....	Jan. 19	.....	.....	.....
		Feb. 2	.....	.....	.....

and inspection stations—Continued.

Number.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel, passengers, and cargo.	Date of departure.	Remarks.	Vessels inspected and passed.
35					7
36				No report.	
37	Manzanillo.....	Held for observation of 1 sick seaman.	Jan. 15	Malarial fever.....	11
	New York.....	Boarded and passed.....	do.....		
38					1
39				3 cases of sickness on U. S. A. transport Hancock from San Francisco for Manila.	13
40					3
41				No transactions.....	
42				No report.....	
43				do.....	
44				do.....	
45					4
	Barcelona.....	Held in quarantine.....	Jan. 17	Took passengers and cargo in quarantine.	4
	San Juan.....	do.....	Jan. 18	To detain nonimmunes from Cuba.	
	Ponce.....	do.....	Jan. 23	Took cargo in quarantine.	2
46	Las Palmas.....	do.....	Jan. 18	Local baggage disinfected.	4
					2
47					2
					2
48				No transactions.....	2
49					2
					2
50				No transactions.....	
				do.....	
51				do.....	2
52					6
					4

Reports from State and

Number.	Name of station.	Week ended.	Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Port of departure.
1	Anclote, Fla.....	Feb. 2			
2	Baltimore, Md.....	do.			
3	Bangor, Me.....	do.			
4	Boston, Mass.....	do.			
5	Carrabelle, Fla.....	do.			
6	Cedar Keys, Fla.....	do.			
7	Charleston, S. C.....	do.			
8	Charlotte Harbor, Fla.....	do.			
9	Elizabeth River, Va.....	do.			
10	Galveston, Tex.....	do.			
11	Gardiner, Oreg.....	Jan. 26			
12	Key West, Fla.....	Feb. 2			
13	Marcus Hook, Pa.....	Jan. 19			
		Jan. 26			
14	Mayport, Fla.....	Feb. 2			
15	Mobile Bay, Ala.....	Jan. 26			
16	New Bedford, Mass.....	Feb. 2			
17	New Orleans, La.....	do.			
18	Newport News, Va.....	do.			
19	Newport, R. I.....	do.			
20	New York, N. Y.....	do.			
21	Pass Cavallo, Tex.....	do.			
22	Pensacola, Fla.....	do.			
23	Port Royal, S. C.....	do.			
24	Providence, R. I.....	do.			
25	Quintana, Tex.....	do.			
26	Sabine Pass, Tex.....	do.			
27	Tampa Bay, Fla.....	do.			

municipal quarantine stations.

Number.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel, passengers, and cargo.	Date of departure.	Remarks.	Vessels inspected and passed.
1				No report.....	
2				do.....	
3				do.....	
4				do.....	
5				do.....	
6				do.....	
7				do.....	
8				No report.....	3
10					
11					
13					7
				4 vessels spoken and passed; 1 case enteric fever on ss. Rhynland from Liverpool.	28
14					19
15					
16				No report.....	17
17				do.....	
18				do.....	
19				do.....	
20				do.....	
21				do.....	
22				do.....	
23				do.....	
24				do.....	
25				do.....	
26				do.....	
27				do.....	

Smallpox in the United States as reported to the Surgeon-General United States Marine-Hospital Service, December 28, 1900, to February 8, 1901.

For reports received from June 30, 1900, to December 28, 1900, see PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS for December 28, 1900.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Alabama:				
Lee County (Phoenix).....	Dec. 26.....	12		
Mobile.....	do.....	1		
Russell County (Girard).....	do.....	25		
Total for State		38		
Total for State, same period, 1900.		6		
California:				
Oakland	Dec. 30-Jan. 5..	1		
Total for State, same period, 1900.		3		
Colorado:				
Cripple Creek.....	Jan. 6.....	45		
Total for State, same period, 1900.		15		
Connecticut:				
Bridgeport.....	Jan. 7.....	3		
District of Columbia:				
Washington.....	Dec. 16-Jan. 26..	11		
Total for District same period, 1900.		5		
Florida:				
Jacksonville	Dec. 16-Jan. 26..	14		
West Tampa City.....	Dec. 30-Jan. 5..	2		
Total for State		16		
Total for State same period, 1900.		6		
Georgia:				
Columbus	Dec. 26.....	10		
Total for State, same period, 1900.		60		
Idaho:				
Dempsey	Nov. 23.....	10		
Illinois:				
Cairo.....	Dec. 22-Jan. 26..	19		
Chicago.....	Dec. 23-Feb. 2..	70	2	
Quincy.....	Dec. 1-Dec. 31..	5		
Total for State		94	2	
Total for State, same period, 1900.		49	4	
Indiana:				
Michigan City.....	Jan. 21-Jan. 27..	1		
Total for State, same period, 1900.		67		
Iowa:				
Des Moines.....	Dec. 1-Dec. 31..	3		
Kansas:				
Bourbon County.....	do.....	3		
Butler County	do.....	2		
Crawford County.....	do.....	32		
Dickinson County.....	do.....	2		
Douglas County.....	do.....	28		
Franklin County.....	do.....	3		
Lafayette County.....	do.....	88	1	
Marion County.....	do.....	7		
Miami County.....	do.....	5		
Montgomery County.....	do.....	10		
Rawlins County.....	do.....	9	1	
Rush County.....	do.....	1		
Sedgwick County, (Wichita)...	Dec. 1-Jan. 26..	57	1	
Shawnee County, (Topeka).....	Dec. 1-Dec. 31..	9		
Sumner County.....	do.....	4		
Wyandotte County, (Kansas City.)	do.....	34		
Total for State.....		294	3	

Smallpox in United States, etc.—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remark
Kentucky:				
Lexington.....	Dec. 16-Jan. 26...	10		
Louisville.....	Dec. 20-Jan. 18...	8	1	
Total for State		18	1	
Total for State, same period, 1900.....		24		
Louisiana:				
New Orleans	Dec. 2-Jan. 26...	50	14	
Shreveport	Dec. 2-Feb. 2...	16	1	
Total for State		66	15	
Total for State, same period, 1900.....		618	39	
Maryland:				
Baltimore.....	Dec. 16-Jan. 26...	4		
Massachusetts:				
Lawrence	Jan. 13-Jan. 26...	2		
Springfield.....	Jan. 6-Jan. 12...	1		
Total for State		3		
Total for State, same period, 1900.....		5	2	
Michigan:				
Grand Rapids.....	Dec. 30-Feb. 2...	2		Reported at 38 places
Manistee	Jan. 20-Jan. 26...	4		
Total for State.....		6		
Minnesota:				
Aitkin County.....	Jan. 1-Jan. 14...	1		
Benton County.....	Dec. 14-Jan. 14...	2		
Big Stone County.....	Jan. 1-Jan. 14...	2		
Brown County.....	Dec. 14-Jan. 14...	9		
Carleton County.....	do.....	9		
Carver County.....	Jan. 1-Jan. 14...	3		
Cass County.....	Dec. 14-Jan. 14...	1		
Cottonwood County.....	do.....	1		
Crow Wing County.....	do.....	5		
Dakota County.....	do.....	13		
Dodge County.....	do.....	11		
Hennepin County.....	do.....	11		
Hennepin County (Minneapolis).	Dec. 14-Jan. 26...	30		
Hubbard County.....	Dec. 14-Jan. 14...	1	1	
Kandiyohi County.....	do.....	9		
Lake County.....	Jan. 1-Jan. 14...	1		
Le Sueur County.....	Dec. 14-Jan. 14...	33		
Lyon County.....	do.....	20	2	
Marshall County.....	Jan. 1-Jan. 14...	1		
Meeker County.....	Dec. 14-Jan. 14...	1		
Nobles County.....	do.....	5		
Olmstead County.....	do.....	3		
Otter Tail County.....	Jan. 1-Jan. 14...	1		
Pipestone County.....	Dec. 14-Jan. 14...	19		
Ramsey County (St. Paul).....	Dec. 14-Jan. 26...	13		
Redwood County.....	Jan. 1-Jan 14...	2		
Swift County.....	do.....	2		
Steele County.....	do.....	2		
St. Louis County (Duluth).....	Dec. 14-Jan. 14...	59		
Todd County.....	do.....	2		
Wadena County.....	Jan. 1-Jan. 14...	2		
Waseca County.....	do.....	4		
Winona County.....	Dec. 14-Jan. 14...	9		
Winona County (Winona).....	do.....	90		
Wright County.....	Jan. 1-Jan. 14...	3		
Yellow Medicine County.....	do.....	1		
Other places.....		44		
Total for State		425	3	
Total for State, same period, 1900.....		9		
Missouri:				
St. Louis	Dec. 17-Jan. 27...	44	0	
Total for State, same period, 1900.....		52	4	

Smallpox in the United States—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Montana:				
Butte.....	Dec. 20-Jan. 20...	218	2	
Nebraska:				
Decatur and vicinity.....	Apr. 1-Dec. 14...	451	4	
Nebraska City.....	Jan. 1-Jan. 31...	6		
Omaha.....	Dec. 23-Jan. 26...	18		
Total for State.....		475	4	
Total for State, same period, 1900.		6		
Nevada:				
Virginia City.....	Jan. 9.....	1		
New Jersey:				
Jersey City.....	Dec. 17-Dec. 23...	7		
New Hampshire:				
Manchester.....	Dec. 17-Jan. 26...	172		
New Mexico:				
Fort Stanton.....	Jan. 14.....	1		
New York:				
New York.....	Dec. 16-Jan. 26...	80	11	
Utica.....	Jan. 13-Jan. 26...	2		
Total for State.....		82	11	
Total for State, same period, 1900.		6		
North Carolina:				
Alexander County.....	Nov. 1-Nov. 30...	1		
Caswell County.....	Nov. 1-Dec. 31...	86	2	
Henderson County.....	Nov. 1-Nov. 30...		A few.	
Person County.....	.....do.....	1		
Richmond County.....	.....do.....	1		
Transylvania County.....	.....do.....	1		
Wake County.....	.....do.....	8		
Wilkes County.....	.....do.....	3		
Total for State.....		101	2	
Total for State, same period, 1900.		107		
North Dakota:				
Bismarck.....	Jan. 20.....	1		
Jamestown.....	Jan. 7.....	1		
Mandan.....	Jan. 15.....	1		
Morton County.....	Jan. 25.....	10		
Total for State.....		13		
Ohio:				
Ashtabula.....	Dec. 16-Jan. 26...	26		
Cincinnati.....	Dec. 30-Jan. 26...	7		
Cleveland.....	Dec. 16-Jan. 26...	267	2	
Portsmouth.....	.....do.....	4		
Total for State.....		304	2	
Total for State, same period, 1900.		120		
Total for State.....	Jan. 1-Dec. 31....	2,699	24	
Oklahoma:				
Reports from fifteen Counties.	Dec. 1-Dec. 31...	401		
Canadian County.....	Jan. 1.....	5		
Cleveland County.....	.....do.....	19		
Day County.....	.....do.....	1		
Garfield County.....	.....do.....	1		
Greer County.....	.....do.....	50		
Kingfisher County.....	.....do.....	2		
Lincoln County.....	.....do.....	13		
Logan County.....	.....do.....	10		
Noble County.....	.....do.....	12		
Oklahoma County.....	.....do.....	43		
Pawnee County.....	.....do.....	5		
Payne County.....	.....do.....	12		
Pottawatomie County.....	.....do.....	25		
Roger Mills County.....	.....do.....	50		
Washita County.....	.....do.....	40		
Woodward County.....	.....do.....	1		
Total for Territory.....		690		
Total for Territory, same period, 1900.		55		

Smallpox in the United States—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Oregon:				
Portland	Jan. 4-Jan. 16...	2	.....
Pennsylvania:				
Allegheny City.....	Dec. 30-Jan. 5...	1	.....
Erie.....	Jan. 13-Jan. 26...	2	.....
Philadelphia.....	Jan. 6-Jan. 12...	1	.....
Pittsburg.....	Dec. 23-Jan. 26...	17	.....
Total for State.....		20	1	
Total for State, same period, 1900.....		11		
Rhode Island:				
Central Falls.....	Dec. 26-Jan. 8...	3	1	
South Carolina:				
Greenville.....	Dec. 23-Dec. 29...	1	.....
Total for State, same period, 1900.....		4		
Tennessee:				
Chattanooga.....	Dec. 1-Dec. 31...	16	1	
Memphis.....	Dec. 16-Feb. 2...	45	.....
Nashville.....	Dec. 23-Feb. 2...	14	.....
Total for State.....		75	1	
Total for State, same period, 1900.....		302		
Texas:				
Galveston.....	Jan. 10-Jan. 26...	64	.....
Houston.....	Dec. 16-Jan. 26...	184	4	
San Antonio.....	Dec. 1-Dec. 31...	2	.....
Total for State.....		250	4	
Total for State, same period, 1900.....		201	1	
Utah:				
Ogden.....	Dec. 1-Dec. 31...	75	.....
Salt Lake City.....	Dec. 16-Jan. 26...	222	.....
Total for State.....		297	.....
Total for State, same period, 1900.....		10		
Virginia:				
Alexandria.....	Dec. 29-Jan. 25...	4	.....
Pittsylvania County.....	Dec. 31.....	200	.....
Richmond.....	Jan. 7.....	4	.....
Total for State.....		208	.....
Total for State, same period, 1900.....		75	15	
Washington:				
Seattle.....	Dec. 1-Dec. 31...	17	.....
Tacoma.....	Dec. 9-Dec. 29...	2	.....
Total for State.....		19	.....
West Virginia:				
Wheeling.....	Dec. 16-Jan. 5...	26	.....
Wisconsin:				
All over the State.....	Dec. 12-Dec. 31...	99	1	
Ashland County.....	Jan. 1-Jan. 24...	2	.....
Barron County.....	do.....	3	.....
Bayfield County.....	do.....	1	.....
Brown County.....	do.....	1	.....
Chippewa County.....	do.....	9	.....
Clark County.....	do.....	1	.....
Columbia County.....	do.....	1	.....
Dane County.....	do.....	2	.....
Douglas County.....	do.....	39	.....
Dunn County.....	do.....	2	.....
Eau Claire County.....	do.....	24	.....
Forest County.....	do.....	5	.....
Grant County.....	do.....	6	.....
Iron County.....	do.....	2	.....
Jefferson County.....	do.....	1	.....

Smallpox in the United States—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
<i>Wisconsin—Continued.</i>				
La Crosse County.....	Jan. 1-Jan. 24...	9	.....
Langlade County.....	do.....	54	.....
Marathon County.....	do.....	6	.....
Marquette County.....	do.....	3	.....
Portage County.....	do.....	5	.....
Price County.....	do.....	2	.....
Racine County.....	do.....	3	.....
Rock County.....	do.....	7	.....
St. Croix County.....	do.....	2	.....
Shawano County.....	do.....	1	.....
Sheboygan County.....	do.....	1	.....
Taylor County.....	do.....	3	.....
Trempealeau County.....	do.....	2	.....
Waupaca County.....	do.....	2	.....
Wood County.....	do.....	1	.....
Total for State.....		299	1	
Total for State, same period, 1900.		7	1	
<i>Wyoming:</i>				
Evanson.....	Dec. 31.....	2	.....
Green River.....	do.....	1	.....
Rock Springs.....	do.....	1	.....
Total for State.....		4	.....
Grand total.....		4,359	55	
Grand total, same period, 1900.		2,026	67	

Weekly mortality table, cities of the United States.

Cities.	Week ended.	Population, U. S. census of 1900.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—									
				Tuberculosis.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Variceloid.	Cholera.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.
Allegheny, Pa.	Jan. 26	a 129,000	7	7						3	2	2	
Baltimore, Md.	Feb. 2	434,439	262	39						5		5	1
Bay City, Mich.	Jan. 26	a 27,628	8										
Binghamton, N. Y.	Feb. 2	a 39,647	24	1						2		1	
Boston, Mass.	do.	a 560,892	243	28						6	9	14	1
Bristol, R. I.	Jan. 19	a 6,900	1										
Do.	Jan. 26	a 6,900	3										
Brookton, Mass.	do.	a 40,063	9	2								11	
Do.	Feb. 2	a 40,063	10	2									
Burlington, Vt.	Jan. 26	a 18,640	7										
Butler, Pa.	Jan. 7	8,734											
Do.	Jan. 21	8,734											
Cambridge, Mass.	Feb. 2	a 91,886	41	4								3	1
Camden, N. J.	do.	58,313	26									3	
Carbondale, Pa.	Jan. 31	a 13,800	9									1	
Chelsea, Mass.	Jan. 26	a 34,072	11									3	
Chicago, Ill.	Feb. 2	a 1,698,575	450	45		1				5	2	17	1
Chicopee, Mass.	do.	a 19,167	12	2									
Cincinnati, Ohio	do.	a 326,000	110	9						4		5	
Cleveland, Ohio	Jan. 26	a 381,768	105	8						5	1	6	
Clinton, Iowa	do.	a 24,000	8									1	
Clinton, Mass.	Feb. 2	a 13,667	2	1									
Columbia, Pa.	do.	a 12,316	10							2			
Dayton, Ohio	do.	a 85,333	40	4						1	2	1	
Dover, N. H.	Jan. 26	a 15,000											
Dunkirk, N. Y.	do.	a 14,100	5										
Elmira, N. Y.	do.	a 35,672	19	1									1
Erie, Pa.	do.	a 52,733	18	2						1		1	
Evansville, Ind.	do.	a 59,007	12	1									
Do.	Feb. 2	a 59,007	18	4									
Everett, Mass.	Jan. 26	a 24,336	12	2								1	
Fall River, Mass.	Feb. 2	71,398	29	2									
Findlay, Ohio	Jan. 26	a 17,613	3										
Fitchburg, Mass.	do.	a 31,531	13										
Gloucester, Mass.	Feb. 2	24,651	7										
Grand Rapids, Mich.	Jan. 26	60,278	24	3						1			
Do.	Feb. 2	60,278	21	2						1			1
Green Bay, Wis.	Jan. 27	9,069	5							1			
Greenville, S. C.	do.	8,607	6	1									
Haverhill, Mass.	Feb. 2	a 37,175	9										
Houston, Tex.	Jan. 26	a 44,633	16	1		1							
Jacksonville, Fla.	do.	17,201	19	2						2			
Jersey City, N. J.	Jan. 27	a 206,433	59	5						1	1	2	
Johnstown, Pa.	Jan. 26	a 35,936	11							1			
Do.	Feb. 2	a 35,936	11										
Lawrence, Mass.	Jan. 26	a 62,559	22										
Lexington, Ky.	do.	a 26,369	7	1									
Los Angeles, Cal.	do.	a 102,479	50	9						1		2	
Lowell, Mass.	Feb. 2	a 94,969	30	5						1			1
Lynchburg, Va.	do.	19,709	7	1									
McKeesport, Pa.	Jan. 26	a 34,227	16	2							2		
Malden, Mass.	do.	a 33,668	8										
Do.	Feb. 2	a 33,665	9	1								1	
Manchester, N. H.	Jan. 26	a 56,987	28								1		
Manistee, Mich.	do.	12,812	0										
Marlborough, Mass.	Feb. 2	a 13,609	4										
Massillon, Ohio	Jan. 26	10,092	3										
Medford, Mass.	do.	11,079	7										
Do.	Feb. 2	11,079	9									1	
Memphis, Tenn.	do.	a 102,320	40	7						1			
Michigan City, Ind.	Jan. 27	a 14,850	9										
Milwaukee, Wis.	Jan. 26	a 285,350	94	3						1	2	3	1
Minneapolis, Minn.	do.	a 202,718	51	4							1	10	
Mobile, Ala.	do.	38,469	18										
Do.	Feb. 2	38,469	7	1									
Nashville, Tenn.	do.	a 80,865	30									1	
Nashua, N. H.	Jan. 26	19,311	11										
New Bedford, Mass.	Feb. 2	40,733	34	4								1	
Newburyport, Mass.	Jan. 26	13,947	2										
New Orleans, La.	do.	a 287,104	148	22		3					1	2	
Newport, R. I.	Feb. 2	a 24,000	3										
Newton, Mass.	do.	a 33,587	9	1								1	
North Adams, Mass.	do.	a 24,200	6										

a United States census of 1900.

Weekly mortality table, cities of the United States—Continued.

Cities.	Week ended.	Population U. S. census of 1900.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—								
				Tuberculosis.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Variceloid.	Cholera.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.
Northampton, Mass.....	Jan. 26	a 18,600	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Feb. 2	a 18,600	11	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Omaha, Nebr.....	Jan. 26	a 102,555	34	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oneonta, N. Y.....	Feb. 2	6,272	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Philadelphia, Pa.....	.....do.....	a 1,293,697	552	64	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	6	10	1
Pittsburg, Pa.....	Jan. 26	a 321,616	135	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	5	1
Pittston, Pa.....	Feb. 2	a 12,556	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Plainfield, N. J.....	.....do.....	a 15,369	5	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Providence, R. I.....	.....do.....	a 175,597	65	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Quincy, Ill.....	Jan. 26	a 23,897	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Feb. 2	a 23,897	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Reading, Pa.....	Feb. 4	a 78,961	31	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Salt Lake City, Utah.....	Jan. 26	a 53,531	20	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
San Francisco, Cal.....	Jan. 19	a 342,782	b 196	23	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Jan. 26	a 342,782	c 195	33	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....
Santa Barbara, Cal.....	Jan. 19	a 6,587	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shreveport, La.....	Jan. 26	11,979	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Feb. 2	11,979	4	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Somerville, Mass.....	.....do.....	a 61,643	18	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
South Bend, Ind.....	Jan. 26	a 35,999	9	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Steelton, Pa.....	Feb. 2	a 12,086	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Utica, N. Y.....	Jan. 26	44,007	39	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Waltham, Mass.....	.....do.....	a 23,481	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Warren, Pa.....	Jan. 25	5,973	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Feb. 2	5,973	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Washington, D. C.....	Jan. 26	a 278,718	141	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Williamsport, Pa.....	Feb. 2	a 28,787	15	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
West Bay City, Mich.....	Jan. 26	a 12,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wheeling, W. Va.....	Jan. 19	34,522	28	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....
Wichita, Kan.....	Jan. 26	a 24,671	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Winona, Minn.....	.....do.....	18,208	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Worcester, Mass.....	Jan. 25	a 118,421	33	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....
Yonkers, N. Y.....	Feb. 1	a 47,931	16	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Youngstown, Ohio.....	Jan. 26	a 44,885	14	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Feb. 2	a 44,885	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....

a United States census of 1900.

b Two deaths from plague.

c One death from plague.

Table of temperature and rainfall, week ended January 28, 1901.

[Received from Department of Agriculture, Weather Bureau.]

Locality.	Temperature in degrees Fahrenheit.			Rainfall in inches and hundredths.		
	Normal.	a Excess.	a Deficiency.	Normal.	Excess.	Deficiency.
Atlantic Coast:						
Eastport, Me.	20	6		.91	.89	
Portland, Me.	22	3		.84		.13
Northfield, Vt.	13	6		.64		.61
Boston, Mass.	26	5		.94		.92
New Haven, Conn.	27	3		.98		.97
Albany, N. Y.	23	3		.70		.69
New York, N. Y.	30	4		.94		.86
Harrisburg, Pa.	31	1		.83		.31
Philadelphia, Pa.	32	3		.77		.27
New Brunswick, N. J.	29	5		.91		.64
Atlantic City, N. J.	33	2		.84		.30
Baltimore, Md.	34	2		.77		.29
Washington, D. C.	34	2		.83		.18
Lynchburg, Va.	38	1		.96		.70
Cape Henry, Va.	41		1	.96		.34
Norfolk, Va.	41		1	.91		.20
Charlotte, N. C.	42		1	1.19		.88
Raleigh, N. C.	41		2	.86		.51
Kittyhawk, N. C.	43		2	1.16		.43
Hatteras, N. C.	46		3	1.30		.66
Wilmington, N. C.	48		4	.91		.09
Columbia, S. C.	47		2	.89		.11
Charleston, S. C.	51	0		.91		.69
Augusta, Ga.	48	0		1.05		.04
Savannah, Ga.	52	0		.77		.52
Jacksonville, Fla.	56		1	.77		.41
Jupiter, Fla.	66		6	.77	4.23	
Key West, Fla.	70		7	.48		.48
Gulf States:						
Atlanta, Ga.	44	0		1.34		.46
Tampa, Fla.	59		2	.57		.54
Pensacola, Fla.	52	3		1.08		1.06
Mobile, Ala.	51	4		1.12		1.05
Montgomery, Ala.	50	3		1.26		.76
Meridian, Miss.	48	3		1.31		.77
Vicksburg, Miss.	48	8		1.24		1.02
New Orleans, La.	54	6		1.19		1.10
Shreveport, La.	47	10		1.03		1.00
Fort Smith, Ark.	38	12		.58		.57
Little Rock, Ark.	40	9		1.18		1.01
Palestine, Tex.	47	12		.96		.93
Galveston, Tex.	53	9		.84		.60
San Antonio, Tex.	53	10		.41		.41
Corpus Christi, Tex.	55	79		.75		.72
Ohio Valley and Tennessee:						
Memphis, Tenn.	41	7		1.26	.28	
Nashville, Tenn.	39		1	1.25		.04
Chattanooga, Tenn.	42		3	1.40		.07
Knoxville, Tenn.	39		5	1.32		.87
Lexington, Ky.	33		1	.91		.86
Louisville, Ky.	36		2	.98		.85
Indianapolis, Ind.	30		1	.70		.55
Cincinnati, Ohio	33		2	.79		.62
Columbus, Ohio	29	2		.80		.41
Parkersburg, W. Va.	32	1		.70		.41
Pittsburg, Pa.	31	1		.70		.19
Lake Region:						
Oswego, N. Y.	23	2		.63		.43
Rochester, N. Y.	23	3		.70	.09	
Buffalo, N. Y.	23	5		.67	.41	
Erie, Pa.	27	4		.77		.43
Cleveland, Ohio	26	4		.58		.38
Sandusky, Ohio	27	3		.50		.29
Toledo, Ohio	26	3		.49		.24
Detroit, Mich.	24	3		.43		.21
Lansing, Mich.	22	4		.42		.21
Port Huron, Mich.	22	6		.49		.34
Alpena, Mich.	17	6		.56		.36
Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.	14	5		.38		.16
Marquette, Mich.	16	6		.42	.12	
Escanaba, Mich.	13	9		.35		.31
Green Bay, Wis.	15	9		.56		.43
Grand Haven, Mich.	24	4		.56		.17
Milwaukee, Wis.	19	8		.49		.14
Chicago, Ill.	24	4		.49		.18
Duluth, Minn.	10	9		.21		.19

a The figures in this column represent the average daily departure.

Table of temperature and rainfall, week ended January 28, 1901—Cont'd.

Locality.	Temperature in degrees Fahrenheit.			Rainfall in inches and hundredths.		
	Normal.	Excess.	Deficiency.	Normal.	Excess.	Deficiency.
Upper Mississippi Valley:						
St. Paul, Minn.....	11	11	.....	.21	.....	.17
La Crosse, Wis.....	16	8	.....	.28	.....	.13
Dubuque, Iowa.....	19	8	.....	.35	.10	.....
Davenport, Iowa.....	21	7	.....	.35	.14	.....
Des Moines, Iowa.....	19	11	.....	.28	.06	.....
Keokuk, Iowa.....	24	7	.....	.40	.....	.01
Springfield, Ill.....	26	5	.....	.53	.....	.30
Cairo, Ill.....	36	4	.....	.91	.....	.29
St. Louis, Mo.....	33	7	.....	.55	.....	.19
Missouri Valley:						
Columbia, Mo.....	30	5	.....	.42	.12	.....
Springfield, Mo.....	34	9	.....	.59	.59	.....
Kansas City, Mo.....	27	11	.....	.28	.21	.....
Topeka, Kans.....	26	16	.....	.28	.26	.....
Wichita, Kans.....	31	10	.....	.28	.28	.....
Concordia, Kans.....	26	11	.....	.21	.19	.....
Lincoln, Nebr.....	17	17	.....	.21	.19	.....
Omaha, Nebr.....	21	11	.....	.14	.12	.....
Sioux City, Iowa.....	17	12	.....	.14	.14	.....
Yankton, S. Dak.....	17	14	.....	.14	.14	.....
Valentine, Nebr.....	23	9	.....	.14	.14	.....
Huron, S. Dak.....	9	18	.....	.14	.14	.....
Pierre, S. Dak.....	15	17	.....	.07	.07	.....
Moorhead, Minn.....	1	15	.....	.21	.17	.....
Bismarck, N. Dak.....	6	18	.....	.11	.11	.....
Williston, N. Dak.....	6	16	.....	.14	.14	.....
Rocky Mountain Region:						
Havre, Mont.....	12	21	.....	.21	.....	.21
Helena, Mont.....	21	11	.....	.28	.....	.24
Miles City, Mont.....	11	22	.....	.14	.....	.14
Rapid City, S. Dak.....	25	7	.....	.09	.....	.09
Spokane, Wash.....	28	6	.....	.56	.....	.53
Walla Walla, Wash.....	34	4	.....	.49	.....	.29
Baker City, Oreg.....	24	7	.....	.41	.....	.30
Winnemucca, Nev.....	29	.....	.....	.21	.....	.....
Pocatello, Idaho.....	18	13	.....	.42	.....	.40
Boise, Idaho.....	29	7	.....	.49	.....	.32
Salt Lake City, Utah.....	29	8	.....	.28	.14	.....
Lander, Wyo.....	15	14	.....	.18	.....	.18
Cheyenne, Wyo.....	26	6	.....	.10	.....	.10
North Platte, Nebr.....	23	11	.....	.07	.....	.07
Denver, Colo.....	29	9	.....	.11	.....	.11
Pueblo, Colo.....	30	7	.....	.07	.....	.07
Dodge City, Kans.....	30	11	.....	.11	.....	.11
Oklahoma, Okla.....	35	12	.....	.36	.....	.36
Amarillo, Tex.....	32	12	.....	.22	.....	.22
Arlene, Tex.....	44	11	.....	.21	.....	.21
Santa Fe, N. Mex.....	28	10	.....	.14	.24	.....
El Paso, Tex.....	45	10	.....	.08	.....	.02
Phoenix, Ariz.....	50	8	.....	.14	.29	.....
Yuma, Ariz.....	55	4	.....	.11	.01	.....
Pacific Coast:						
Seattle, Wash.....	41	1	.....	.98	.....	.37
Tacoma, Wash.....	38	3	.....	1.40	.....	1.07
Portland, Oreg.....	39	2	.....	1.55	.....	1.30
Roseburg, Oreg.....	42	.....	2	1.33	.....	1.17
Eureka, Cal.....	46	.....	.....	1.83	.....	.....
Redbluff, Cal.....	46	.....	.....	.98	.....	.....
Carson City, Nev.....	31	4	.....	.53	.....	.38
Sacramento, Cal.....	48	0	.....	.84	.....	.52
San Francisco, Cal.....	51	1	.....	1.05	.....	.03
Fresno, Cal.....	47	3	.....	.28	.....	.03
San Luis Obispo, Cal.....	51	3	.....	1.05	.....	.99
Los Angeles, Cal.....	54	2	.....	.68	.....	.....
San Diego, Cal.....	54	3	.....	.49	.01	.....

a The figures in this column represent the average daily departure.

FOREIGN AND INSULAR.

CHINA.

Information regarding the epidemic of plague in Hongkong during 1900.

SIR: The Hongkong Government Gazette contains the admirable report of Dr. Francis W. Clark, medical officer of health for the colony, on the recent epidemic. Dr. Clark has kindly furnished me with charts showing the relation of rat mortality to the appearances of the disease among human beings, also charts showing the relation of temperature and rainfall to the rise and fall of the epidemic.

The total number of cases reported during the first ten months of the year was 1,082, with 1,034 deaths—a case mortality of 95.5 per cent. Of this number, 28 were non-Chinese, with 15 deaths. The non-Chinese cases comprised 6 Europeans, 5 Portuguese, 9 Indians, 7 Japanese, and 1 Filipino. Only 1 European died, and he had but recently entered the colony. Dr. Clark observes that “new arrivals from temperate climates are far more liable to contract the disease and to succumb than are residents of some standing.”

Two of the European cases are of special interest from the standpoint of maritime quarantine, having been imported into the colony by the Pacific and Occidental steamship *Coromandel*. The steamer lay at a dock in Bombay for ten days loading general cargo, including a quantity of rice and left for Hongkong April 10, arriving on April 28, and left the same day for Shanghai. She lay at the latter port for three weeks and again sailed for Hongkong. The following day, forty-one days after leaving Bombay and twenty-three days after leaving Hongkong, 2 European members of the crew developed bubonic fever. On the same day 2 dead rats were found in a storeroom close to their cabin and four days later 2 more dead rats were found in the infected cabin, presenting the appearance of having been dead for some time. This cabin was near the hold containing the rice, and it is pretty conclusively proved that the rats were infected by this grain, and that they in turn transmitted the infection to the officers.

These cases on the steamship *Coromandel* recalls the recent case which developed on the British steamship *Coptic*, at Kobe, Japan, on the outward voyage from San Francisco and over seven weeks after leaving Hongkong. While the steamer *Coptic* did not lie at a dock in this port, there are two ways in which the infection may have been carried aboard here—either by cargo transmitting the infection to the rats resident aboard the steamer, or by rats passing from lighters to the steamer. A great quantity of the cargo loaded at this port is carried direct from Canton, China, in “junks.” These junks are the homes of large numbers of the lowest class Chinese, and, when one considers the mortality among the harbor population, it presents the dangers which arise from the method of loading steamers by lighter.

Rats are no doubt present on these junks in large number and I have seen them even on “sam pans” which attend vessels in the harbor. The percentage of deaths among the female population has been less than in previous epidemics, being 31.7 per cent as compared with 35.8

per cent in 1898. Dr. Clark accounts for this in one of two ways—either that the female population is actually less or that the sanitary measures have given good results.

While a few cases occurred during the first three months of the year, the largest number occurred during the months of April, May, June, and July. The number of cases then rapidly decreased, until in October 13 cases and 13 deaths were reported, and in November 2 deaths. Four hundred and twelve of the cases were found in the street or floating in the harbor. Only yesterday (December 22) my attention was called to the body of a child lying on top of a buoy in the harbor.

The occupants of infected houses and junks use this method of disposing of their dead to avoid the usual disinfecting procedures. Because of this practice Dr. Clark says, "I fear that house-to-house visitation, with its attendant discomforts to the more respectable Chinese residents, must be pressed, or the alternative of a wholesale vacation of the houses in infected districts must be put in force." The report states that more than 43,000 rats were collected and burned, that only a small proportion of this number was killed by the Chinese for the sake of the 2 cents reward offered, and that although practically all these rats were handled by coolies engaged in sanitary work, yet only 3 cases of bubonic fever are known to have occurred among 400 men engaged in this work during the year.

One case of direct infection is cited. A man was bitten on the left thumb by a sick rat; the arm became swollen and death followed in ten days. At the necropsy two small wounds were found in the ball of the left thumb, the arm was swollen, and in the axilla was found an enlarged hemorrhagic gland surrounded by a brawny oedematous swelling. Bacteriologic preparations demonstrated the presence of plague bacilli. Several instances are cited where coolies engaged in loading junks have dropped into the harbor and drowned, and on bacteriological examination were found to present evidence of advanced plague infection. Dr. Clark states that "these are no doubt instances of the ambulatory type of the disease, and death probably resulted from syncope, the effect of shock upon a heart already weakened by fever."

By the chart "bubonic fever and mean atmospheric temperature" Dr. Clark shows that, as in former years, the epidemic abates in the colony as soon as the mean atmospheric temperature rises above 80° F.

During this year the temperature after rising to 82.6° F., fell for four weeks to below 80° F., and in consequence there was a slight recrudescence of the epidemic, the number of cases rising from 63 in the twenty-fifth week to 99 in the twenty-sixth and falling to 65 during the following week, and from that time on, with a mean temperature varying from 80° F. to 84° F., the epidemic rapidly declined.

"The chart bubonic fever and rainfall shows that the rainfall has some influence on the epidemic, thus in the twentieth week a heavy fall of rain is followed by a slight reduction in the number of cases in the twenty-fourth a heavy rainfall is followed by another slight reduction and in the twenty-sixth a further big rainfall is followed by the final decline of the epidemic."

The use of Haffkine's prophylactic has been limited and attended with practically no results. The Chinese resist the inoculations here as they have at our own ports. It is doubtful if even any of those connected with the sanitary work have availed themselves of its protection.

Cases continue to occur from time to time showing that the disease is only held in abeyance by unfavorable conditions which are unknown.

For the past six weeks the weather has been cool and pleasant, there has been practically no rain, and there are no mosquitoes at present, although in the summer they are very troublesome in certain districts of the city.

Respectfully,

JOHN W. KERR,
Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Report from Hongkong.

HONGKONG, CHINA, December 24, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith the report of inspection work at this station for the week ended December 22, 1900: The Asiatic crews and steerage passengers of 7 steamers were bathed and their personal effects disinfected by steam, 531 baths being given and 349 pieces of baggage being disinfected during the week. The steamship *China* was disinfected to kill rats.

Respectfully,

JOHN W. KERR,
Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

[Inclosure.]

Report of vessels inspected at Hongkong, China, week ended December 22, 1900.

Date.	Name of vessel.	Destination.	Crew.	Passengers.		Re-jected.
				Cabin.	Steer-age.	
Dec. 16	Am. str. Freda (a).....	Manila.....	12	0	0	0
Dec. 18	Br. str. Perla (b).....	.....do.....	72	16	35	1
Do.....	Br. str. Vesper.....	Cebu, P. I.....	34	0	0	0
Do.....	Br. str. Sung Klung (c).....	Manila, via Amoy.....	70	4	0	0
Dec. 19	Jap. str. Hongkong Maru (b)....	San Francisco.....	176	9	53	1
Do.....	Br. str. Kaifong (b).....	Cebu, P. I.....	66	5	5	0
Do.....	Br. str. Belgika (d).....	Manila.....	44	1	0	0
Dec. 22	Ger. str. Verona (e).....	New York.....	38	0	0	0
Do.....	Am. str. Freda (f).....	Manila.....	13	0	0	0
Do.....	Br. str. Carlisle City (g).....	San Diego.....	53	0	12	0

a Asiatic crew bathed and effects disinfected.

b Asiatic crew and steerage passengers bathed and effects disinfected by steam.

c Asiatic crew bathed and body clothing disinfected by steam.

d Asiatic crew bathed and effects disinfected by steam.

e Supplemental bill of health; crew not allowed ashore while in this port.

f Put back for repairs; crew not allowed ashore while in port.

g Asiatic crew and steerage passengers, and effects disinfected.

COLOMBIA.

Report from Cartagena—Three deaths from yellow fever.

CARTAGENA, COLOMBIA, January 15, 1901.

SIR: I inclose herewith the list of deaths occurring in this city up to and including the 13th instant. There are 3 reported cases of yellow fever. These were soldiers returned from the field. I am of the opinion that there is not much likelihood that this disease will spread in the town; and I also think it improbable that, unless more sick soldiers are brought in, there will be any considerable number of deaths from that cause in the immediate future. This season is considered the most

healthful of the year, and the town is fairly clean. The mortality rate among residents proper is low.

Respectfully,

I. C. INGERSOLL,
United States Consul.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

CUBA.

Reports from Cienfuegos, Casilda, and Santa Cruz del Sur.

CIENFUEGOS, CUBA, January 28, 1901.

SIR: I have the honor to report that during the week ended January 26, 1901, 26 deaths occurred in this city, the following table showing the causes of deaths:

Tuberculosis	5	Acute rheumatism.....	1
Bronchitis.....	2	Myocarditis.....	1
Enteritis	3	Congenital debility.....	1
Cancer	2	Burns.....	1
Malaria.....	2	Embolism.....	1
Heart disease.....	1	Anæmia.....	1
Endocarditis.....	1	Urinary infection.....	1
Aneurism.....	1		
Imperforate anus.....	1	Total.....	26
Pernicious fever.....	1		

Of these deaths, 3 occurred in the civil hospital. Death rate, 33.89. The case of yellow fever reported by cable on the 12th instant, was discharged cured from the lazaretto, January 22. Nineteen vessels entered port during the week, were inspected and given pratique; 17 bills of health were issued to outgoing vessels; no alien steerage passengers landed at this port; 35 health certificates issued passengers leaving Cienfuegos; 22 pieces of baggage leaving Cienfuegos inspected and passed; 20 pieces of baggage entering Cienfuegos inspected and passed; 10 pieces of baggage destined for south coast ports in this district were inspected and passed; 28 pieces of baggage, destination Santiago, labeled to be disinfected, and 5 pieces of baggage, destination Manzanillo, disinfected at this station.

Casilda.—Dr. Alejandro Cantero reports 4 deaths in the city of Trinidad during the week. No contagious diseases were reported. Inspected 7 vessels at that port during the week.

Santa Cruz del Sur.—Dr. Juan R. Xiques reports 2 deaths at that port during the week. No contagious diseases reported. Inspected 11 vessels at that port during the week.

Respectfully,

F. E. TROTTER,
Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Case of yellow fever at Cienfuegos.

CIENFUEGOS, February 1, 1901.

Health officer reports 1 case yellow fever.

TROTTER.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Report from Havana.

HAVANA, CUBA, January 29, 1901.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report for the week ended January 26, 1901:

The weather has continued cool, the temperature dropping one day to nearly 40° F. During the latter part of the week we were visited by another norther.

Only 1 death from yellow fever was reported. Three new cases were reported, none of them American.

The Spanish barque *Concepcion*, from La Paz, Argentine Republic, arrived on the 22d instant, bringing a bill of health from Montevideo. She took a portion of her cargo of jerked beef at the former port. Immediately upon arrival she was ordered alongside the barge *Sanator* and disinfected; then allowed to proceed with the discharge of her cargo in quarantine. The Spanish barque *Alfredo*, from the Argentine Republic, which has been discharging her cargo of beef under the same regulations, was released on January 25.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Stone reported on January 25, 2 cases of smallpox at Banos. Vaccine virus was immediately forwarded to the quarantine officer at that port, and he was instructed by wire to isolate the cases and those immediately exposed and to vaccinate all unprotected persons. Later details report no further spread of the disease.

The schooner *Wave*, which arrived here from Cardenas with a case of yellow fever, left this port on the 26th, after a thorough disinfection. The vessel was found to be in a foul and unsanitary condition.

A case of yellow fever (American) was removed from the Norwegian steamer *Uto* on January 24. The vessel was from Puerto Cabello.

I inclose the usual mortality report for the week.

Respectfully,

A. H. GLENNAN,
Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.,

Chief Quarantine Officer for the Island of Cuba.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

[Inclosure.]

Summary of transactions at Havana for week ended January 26, 1901.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

Number of passengers inspected.....	518
Number of passengers vaccinated.....	22

OUT-DOOR DEPARTMENT.

Number of vessels inspected, arriving.....	26
Number of vessels inspected and cleared.....	19
Aggregate number of crews inspected on arriving vessels.....	776
Aggregate number of crews inspected on departing vessels.....	849
Number of passengers inspected on arriving vessels.....	695
Number of immigrants inspected.....	209

SHORE-DISINFECTING PLANT.

Number of pieces of baggage disinfected.....	88
Number of pieces express matter disinfected.....	8
Passengers' baggage inspected and passed.....	666
Express matter inspected and passed.....	50
Freight matter inspected and passed.....	541

Total amount handled.....	1,353
---------------------------	-------

Mortality statistics for week ended January 26, 1901.

Tuberculosis.....	23	Malarial fever	2
Pneumonia.....	9	Typhoid	1
Yellow fever.....	1	Glanders.....	1
La grippe.....	2	Meningitis	8
Enteritis.....	13	Total number deaths from all causes..	114

Inspection of immigrants at Havana during the week ended January 26, 1901.

HAVANA, CUBA, January 26, 1901.

SIR: I herewith submit report of alien steerage passengers at this port during the week ended January 26, 1901:

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants.
Jan. 21	Steamship Mascotte.....	Tampa, Fla.....	1
Do.....	Steamship Seneca.....	New York, N. Y.....	6
Do.....	Steamship Excelsior.....	New Orleans, La.....	1
Jan. 22	Steamship Seguranga.....	Campeche, Vera Cruz, and Progreso.....	19
Jan. 23	Steamship Havana.....	New York, N. Y.....	32
Do.....	Steamship Catalina.....	Genoa.....	132
Do.....	Steamship Olivette.....	Tampa, Fla.....	1
Jan. 26	Steamship Voland.....	Vera Cruz.....	2
Do.....	Steamship Olivette.....	Tampa, Fla.....	1
Do.....	Steamship Ciudad de Cadiz.....	Vera Cruz.....	14
	Total.....		209

Respectfully,

A. H. GLENNAN,
Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL, U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Reports from Santiago, Manzanillo, Guantanamo, and Daiquiri.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, January 24, 1901.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report for the week ended January 19, 1901:

Santiago.—During this period 21 deaths occurred, the chief causes being the following: Malarial fever, 2; tuberculosis, pulmonary, 7; tuberculosis, intestinal, 1; pneumonia, 2; Bright's disease, 1; other causes, 8. Total, 21. Population, 43,000. Annual death rate, 25.39 per 1,000.

On January 15, 1901, the Spanish steamship *Saturnina* was held for the observation of 1 sick seaman, which proved to be malarial fever. The provisional flag steamship *Julia* was disinfected prior to departure for Porto Rico. Seventeen immune certificates were issued to passengers, and their baggage disinfected.

The weather is clear and cool, and the health of the port is good. No quarantinable diseases have been reported.

Manzanillo.—Acting Asst. Surg. R. de Socarras reports 3 deaths, due to the following causes: Tuberculosis, 1; tetanus, 1; gastro enteritis, 1. Total, 3. Population, 14,464. Annual death rate, 10.78 per 1,000.

Guantanamo.—Acting Asst. Surg. Luis Espin reports 4 deaths, due to the following causes: Intestinal tuberculosis, 1; enteritis, 1; old age, 1; heart disease, 1. Total, 4. Population, 18,000. Annual death rate, 11.5 per 1,000.

Daiquiri.—Nothing of interest reported.

Respectfully,

R. H. VON EZDORF,
Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL, U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

[Inclosure.]

Report of treatment of passengers' baggage for the week ended January 19, 1901, port of Santiago de Cuba.

Date.	Name of vessel.	Disinfected and passed.						Inspected and passed.				
		Formaldehyd gas.				Steam.						
		Boxes.	Bundles.	Trunks.	Valises.	Bundles.	Trunks.	Valises.	Baskets.	Boxes.	Bundles.	Trunks.	Valises.
1901.												
Jan. 14	Steamship Josefitia (baggage arrived from Havana).....					1	3	8				1
Jan. 15	Steamship Julia (baggage arrived from Havana).....						7	3				
Do	Steamship Julia (baggage for Puerto Rico).....					3	8	13				
Jan. 17	Steamship Saratoga (baggage arrived from Havana).....			4	2		2	4				
	Total.....			4	2	4	20	28				1

Inspection of immigrants at Santiago for the week ended January 19, 1901.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, January 19, 1901.

SIR: I herewith submit report of alien steerage passengers at this port during the week ended January 19, 1901:

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants.
1901.			
Jan. 13	Provisional flag steamship Tomas Brooks.....	Port au Prince, Haiti.....	3
Jan. 15	Spanish steamship Saturnina.....	Liverpool via Spanish ports.....	2
Jan. 19	Spanish steamship Catalina.....	Barcelona, Spain.....	10
	Total.....		15

Respectfully,

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

R. H. VON EZDORF,
Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

Inspection of immigrants at Guantanamo during the week ended January 19, 1901.

GUANTANAMO, CUBA, January 19, 1901.

SIR: I herewith submit report of alien steerage passengers at this port during the week ended January 19, 1901. January 18, Spanish steamship *Santanderino*, from Liverpool, with 3 immigrants.

Respectfully,

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

LUIS ESPIN,
Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

DENMARK.

Danish West Indies quarantine against Puerto Plata, Dominican Republic, on account of plague.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 29, 1901.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that, under date of the 11th instant, the minister of the United States to Denmark reports that, on account of the appearance of yellow fever at Puerto Plata, Dominican Republic, the government of the Danish West Indies has declared a five days' quarantine against all vessels coming from that port.

Respectfully,

JOHN HAY,
Secretary of State.

HON. SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

ENGLAND.

Report from London—Smallpox in Newcastle, Bradford, and Glasgow.

LONDON, ENGLAND, January 23, 1901.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report for the week ended January 19, 1901:

During the week I have visited Newcastle-on Tyne and Hull, in obedience to Bureau orders, and the reports of these visits form separate communications.

There were in Newcastle at the time of my visit 6 cases of smallpox, but the cases were in no way connected with the shipping. There are also some scattering cases of smallpox at Bradford and vicinity.

The consul at Glasgow informs me that there were on Monday, the 21st instant, 203 cases of smallpox in the hospital in that city. There has been a considerable number of cases of smallpox in Glasgow for many months, but this is a very marked increase in the number of cases. However, as Glasgow is a well vaccinated city, and the sanitary authorities most active, I do not anticipate any great spread of the disease.

The health of the British Isles is otherwise satisfactory.

Respectfully,

A. R. THOMAS,
Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

History of plague on the steamship Friary at Hull.

LONDON, ENGLAND, January 22, 1901.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report concerning the plague among the crew of the steamship *Friary* at Hull:

The history of the last voyage of this vessel is briefly that she cleared from Cardiff November 17 for Alexandria, Egypt, where she took on a cargo of cotton seed. She left that port December 22, touching at Algiers December 30, and reached Hull January 10. January 8, a Greek sailor became ill and died just before the vessel reached port. The port sanitary officers visited the vessel and, after a careful examination of the body and from the history of the case, decided that he had died from "natural causes" and allowed the vessel to proceed to dock. It was thought at the time that the man had died from influenza. Saturday, January 12, 2 sailors were ill and applied to the port sanitary officers for treatment, and they were also treated for influenza. One

man died on the 13th and the second one the next day, and suspicions were aroused that the disease was not influenza. Two more sailors becoming ill were sent to the hospital and died, and Wednesday, January 16, the vessel was taken away from dock and anchored in the stream, and all the crew confined on board or sent to hospital. Besides the 2 men who died in hospital, 3 others were ill and sent there, but they are convalescent without a positive diagnosis.

So far as known, all cases of plague have died. A post-mortem was held on the first death in hospital and the diagnosis of plague confirmed. In one instance, the plague bacillus was found in the lung in almost pure culture. It would seem safe to suppose, therefore, that the 5 deaths from among this crew were all from plague. The symptoms in all cases were indefinite, and suggested influenza. There was fever, and general aches and pains, some cough, but very little expectoration, and not the usual pneumonic symptoms. In no instance was there any glandular enlargement.

The danger from this vessel lies in the fact that she came to dock and was there for several days, and was visited by numerous people, while 3 of the men died on board of her. On my visit to Hull, the vessel was anchored in stream, and all the crew were either on board or had been sent to hospital. There had been no cases in the town, and everybody who had been in any way in contact with the crew or vessel was under medical observation.

One of the physicians who had attended these cases has been ill, but a diagnosis has not been made. As regards the source of infection on board this vessel, the most probable source would seem to be Alexandria, although this port at the time of sailing of the *Friary* was supposed to be free from plague, and clean bills of health were being issued. However, the period that elapsed from the time of leaving Alexandria, December 22, to the time of sickness of the Greek sailor, January 8, is longer than the usual incubation period of plague. Inquiries made concerning rats showed that 2 dead rats had been found on board, and a cat that came on board in Alexandria became ill, but unfortunately was thrown overboard in the Humber, so no bacteriological examination was possible. A dog on board will be examined for the plague bacillus. I will endeavor to obtain further information from Hull, and will report at a later date.

Respectfully,

A. R. THOMAS,

Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

History of plague on the steamship Highland Prince.

LONDON, ENGLAND, January 22, 1901.

SIR: I have the honor to give the following history of the steamship *Highland Prince*, which arrived in the Tyne, January 11, 1901:

This vessel has been engaged in the trade between the Rio Plata and European ports for several voyages. On the last trip, but one, she sailed from Rosario for Antwerp with a cargo of maize, bran, linseed, etc., and arrived at Antwerp August 17, where she discharged part of her cargo and took on some cargo for Montevideo, leaving for London, August 30, and arriving there September 1, where the remainder of the cargo was discharged and more cargo taken aboard. She took on part of crew at Antwerp and the remainder in London, and sailed from the

latter port September 7, with a crew of 27 men and 11 passengers. On September 18, ten days after leaving London, some rats were noticed on deck, in a dazed condition, "as if they had been drugged or were drunk." They were caught and thrown overboard, and soon after a few dead rats were seen about the ship. The cook stated that one morning on rising he stepped on something that proved to be a dead rat, and that same morning found 3 rats dead in his washbowl. September 24, the cook sickened. September 29, the first officer was ill and died October 1. A child of one of the passengers sickened and died, and the mother sickened soon afterwards, but recovered. The captain also became ill and died October 5, and the cook died October 8.

About October 1, the vessel lay off Bahia, Brazil, and medical aid was summoned, the diagnosis of plague was confirmed and medicines and directions for treatment left on board, and after twenty-four hours delay the vessel proceeded to Montevideo. Ten other members of the crew and passengers were more or less ill during this voyage and are supposed to have suffered from *pestis minor*.

The vessel arrived at Montevideo on October 10, and was held in quarantine ten days and disinfected, then proceeded to Buenos Ayres, where she discharged in quarantine and reached Rosario on November 7. Here the new cook who was engaged and the donkeyman became ill and were sent to hospital, the diagnosis being plague. The donkeyman's history is that the donkey pump becoming blocked, he was ordered to remove the obstruction and found it to be a dead rat. This he removed with his hands, contrary to instructions. While at Rosario the vessel was thoroughly cleaned and disinfected and it is stated that at least 300 (?) dead rats were removed from the after peak. Since leaving Rosario, November 17, there has been nothing of note aboard this vessel, and she arrived in the Tyne all well. One man was removed to hospital with lumbago.

She is now discharging in dock, after having all available parts washed down with a bichloride solution. She is moored 6 feet from the dock, the hawsers are protected by funnels and no gang planks allowed out. The symptoms of the illness aboard this vessel on the voyage out, as given by the engineer, are as follows: Fever and pains, a dry and heavily furred tongue, large swellings in the groins, pain in the back, and a mottled rash.

The theory as to the introduction of plague aboard this vessel, is that infected rats were taken on board at Rosario, at the time the vessel loaded her cargo of grain, but why the disease did not manifest itself until after leaving London is not explained. At neither Antwerp nor London have the rats about the docks shown any signs of infection. I am indebted to the courtesy of the quarantine officer for the Tyne for most of the above facts.

Respectfully,

A. R. THOMAS,

Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

FRANCE.

Measures taken at Tamatave and at Antsirane (Madagascar), against plague that occurred in these two localities during the year 1899.

[Translated from the Annales d'Hygiene et de Medicine Coloniales, by Asst. Surg. S. B. Grubbs.]

The second epidemic of plague that broke out at Tamatave, in 1899, lasted one hundred and fifty days, from July 21 to December 18, the date of the last death. The source of infection was not traced and the centers of infection appeared in localities that were not affected by the first epidemic.

The number of cases observed was 52, divided in the following manner: July, 1; September, 4; October, 17; November, 28; December, 2; total, 52.

These 52 cases were followed by 42 deaths. The cases and deaths of the 2 epidemics of 1898 and 1899 can be thus divided according to the ethnological groups:

Races.	Number of cases.		Number of deaths.	
	1898	1899	1898	1899
Europeans.....	5	1	1	1
Indians.....	68	1	56	1
Chinese.....		8		6
Creoles and Metis.....	61	16	39	11
Malgaches.....	184	26	101	23
Total.....	288	52	197	42

The mortality then reached the figure of 80.7 per cent. If we compare this last epidemic with that which occurred in 1898, it can be seen that it began much earlier—July 21 instead of November 23; that it lasted twice as long, and that the number of cases was much less, 52 cases and 42 deaths in 1899 against 287 cases and 196 deaths in 1898. The quarantine measures that were taken after the cases in September were suspended after a period of calm of twelve days. The quarantine was reestablished then and finally raised December 31, 1899.

From the beginning the exportation of very infectible merchandise such as rice, grain, etc., that could not be disinfected, was prohibited. They had to be used where they were or destroyed.

Measures taken on land.—To localize the epidemic, a sanitary cordon was established around the city in order to oblige all persons desirous of leaving Tamatave for the interior to pass by the lazaretto of Ivandro situated on the limit of the cordon on the road to Tananarivo. At this station all were submitted to a quarantine of five days dating from the disinfection of their baggage. Noninfectible baggage was also disinfected at Ivandro and was marked with separate stamp. In order to reduce as much as possible the numerous communications with Tamatave by natives; porters (bourjanés) from the interior, coming from Tananarivo, were prohibited from crossing the river Ivandro. The merchandise was transported to Ivandro by railroad and followed there the river to Ambodissiny, first station for the porters, who carried it to Andévorante. From Andévorante it went again by river to Mahatsara, the principal station for the porters. In this manner the natives coming from Tamatave and going into the interior were very few, in fact, only a few servants of Europeans, which minimized the chances of the spread of the disease by man.

At two days march from Tananarivo, at a place called Andakana, on the river Mangora, which must be crossed to reach the capital, a medical post was established, the physician's duty being to examine all persons crossing, and to detain twelve days all not having a health certificate, or if ill with any suspicious symptoms.

Maritime measures.—The passengers from Tamatave bound coastwise underwent, before their departure and after disinfection of their baggage, a quarantine of five days at the station on the island of Prunes, situated in the bay of Tamatave. When the vessel that was to take these passengers held communication with land, it was completely disinfected and put in quarantine, and passengers were allowed to pass the quarantine period on board in the bay. At the end of five days a bill of health was given, citing the measures that had been taken and giving the vessel free pratique in the various ports of the island if no suspicious disease appeared during the voyage.

Vessels refusing this treatment were allowed to enter only those ports having a quarantine station and steam chamber.

Prophylactic measures.—Those of 1898 were repeated, such as burning contaminated buildings, widening streets, etc. After each death the effects and bedding were burned. House and furniture were disinfected, or burned if of small value. Accumulations of infectible materials were not allowed, the importation of the same, except for immediate use, being prohibited.

During this time 3 cases of plague appeared at Antsirane among the natives employed at the government warehouses. The outhouses for the natives were first burned, then the sacks containing rice, and the covers of other articles were replaced by new ones and the old ones burned. After the warehouse was empty, its walls, made of corrugated iron, and the ground inside and about were sprinkled with petroleum and the whole set on fire. A temperature sufficient to kill the plague bacillus was obtained to a depth of 50 centimeters below the surface of the soil.

When the fire was out the ground was sprinkled with a solution of bichloride of mercury, 1-500—a liter to the square meter—and then the merchandise now in the new covers was carried into the warehouse.

To guard against all danger of infecting the neighboring localities the exportation of easily infectible merchandise was prohibited, and other merchandise could leave Antsirane only after disinfection. Besides, for fear that the germs of this disease had not entirely disappeared, it was decided that all merchandise coming in from non-infected localities should be stored immediately at Cape Diego, and that as soon as a sufficient store of rice had accumulated the destruction of all grain and merchandise in Antsirane that could not be disinfected should be begun.

All the stores of this city, without exception, were disinfected, with all the merchandise that could be submitted to this operation, and after all these precautions were taken the supplies at Cape Diego were brought in.

Undoubtedly the mildness of the second epidemic at Tamatave, in comparison with the first one, is due to the energetic and prompt measures taken. To these measures taken at the beginning we must also give the credit that the epidemic at Antsirane died out almost as soon as it commenced.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

GERMANY.

Rats dead of plague found on the Pergamon at Hamburg.

BERLIN, GERMANY, January 23, 1901.

[Clipping from the Vossische Zeitung, Berlin, January 22, 1901. Sent by P. A. Surg. J. B. Greene.]

HAMBURG, GERMANY, January 21, 1901.

The bacteriological examination of the rats found dead among the cargo on board the steamer *Pergamon* has demonstrated that the rats died of the plague. The crew of the *Pergamon* and the workmen who came into contact with the cargo are under medical observation. They are all in good health. The ship is isolated in the India harbor. The cargo is being discharged with all precautionary measures under police supervision, and controlled by the medical officer of the port. After the cargo has been discharged the steamer will be thoroughly disinfected.

ITALY.

Report from Naples.

NAPLES, ITALY, January 23, 1901.

SIR: I have the honor to report that for the week ended January 23, 1901, the following ships were inspected:

On January 17, the steamship *Aller*, of the North German Lloyd Steamship Company, bound with passengers and cargo for New York. There were inspected and passed 302 steerage passengers and 100 pieces of large and 367 pieces of small baggage. One hundred and sixty pieces of baggage were disinfected by steam.

On January 18 the Italian steamship *Citta di Messina*, bound in ballast via Messina for the United States.

On January 19, the steamship *Tartar Prince*, of the Prince Line, bound with passengers and cargo for New York. There were inspected and passed 417 steerage passengers and 56 pieces of large and 507 pieces of small baggage. Eighty-three pieces of baggage were disinfected by steam.

On January 22, the steamship *Massilia*, of the Fabre Line, bound with passengers and cargo for New York. There were inspected and passed 312 steerage passengers and 44 pieces of large and 346 pieces of small baggage. Fifty-nine pieces of baggage were disinfected by steam.

On January 22, the steamship *Bolivia*, of the Anchor Line, bound with passengers and cargo for New York. There were inspected and passed 160 steerage passengers and 28 pieces of large and 207 pieces of small baggage. Fifty-five pieces of baggage were disinfected by steam.

Respectfully,

VICTOR G. HEISER,
Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

JAPAN.

Report from Yokohama—Plague in Wakayama and Osaka.

YOKOHAMA, JAPAN, January 7, 1901.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that since my last report, dated December 22, 1900, the following cases of pest have been returned to health authorities at Tokyo: December 22, Wakayama Ken, 1; December 23, Osaka, 3.

A case of suspected pest was reported from Nagasaki on December 29, but diagnosis was stated to be uncertain, and as nothing more has been heard from it the disease has probably proved something else.

With the exceptions above given the general sanitary condition of Japan is good.

Respectfully,

STUART ELDRIDGE,
Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

PORTO RICO.

Report from Ponce.

PONCE, P. R., January 14, 1901.

SIR: Through chief quarantine officer for Porto Rico, I have the honor to transmit herewith the quarantine and abstract of bills of health reports for the week ended January 12, 1901. Nothing more than routine work has been done this week. Four vessels were inspected and passed and 3 bills of health issued. The sanitary condition of the city is fairly good and better care is being taken of the streets than formerly.

Respectfully,

W. W. KING,
Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

SCOTLAND.

Smallpox in Glasgow—Concerning plague at Hull.

[Cablegram.]

LONDON, ENGLAND, January 30, 1901.

The consul at Glasgow reports 385 cases of smallpox and spreading. Two deaths of plague at Hull, crew *Friary*. No cases yesterday.

THOMAS.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

Condition of cholera in Singapore.

SINGAPORE, December 22, 1900.

SIR: The number of cases of cholera are not increasing, are rather slowly decreasing; the maximum during the last week has been 6 (on one day). It is confined to the natives, and would long ago have been

stamped out had it not been for their migratory habits. The European quarters are quite exempt.

Hence the disease can not be considered epidemic in any sense.

Respectfully,

E. W. VON TUNZELMANN, M. D.,

Acting Colonial Surgeon (in charge of cholera camp).

UNITED STATES ACTING CONSUL-GENERAL, Singapore.

Foreign statistical reports of countries and cities—Yearly and monthly.

ARGENTINA—Buenos Ayres.—Month of November, 1900. Estimated population, 817,799. Total number of deaths, 1,624, including diphtheria, 34; enteric fever, 4; scarlet fever, 55; smallpox, 148, and 180 from tuberculosis.

AUSTRIA—Brunn.—Month of November, 1900. Estimated population, 95,342. Total number of deaths, 220, including diphtheria, 5; enteric fever, 2, measles, 11; scarlet fever, 1, and 47 from tuberculosis.

BAHAMAS—Dunmore Town.—Two weeks ended January 21, 1901. Estimated population, 1,472. No deaths and no contagious diseases reported.

Governors Harbor.—Two weeks ended January 19, 1901. Estimated population, 1,500. No deaths and no contagious diseases reported.

Green Turtle Cay—Abaca.—Two weeks ended January 14, 1901. Estimated population, 3,900. No deaths and no contagious diseases reported.

Nassau.—Two weeks ended January 21, 1901. Estimated population, 12,000. No deaths and no contagious diseases reported.

BRAZIL—Pernambuco.—Two weeks ended November 30, 1900. Estimated population, 200,000. Total number of deaths, 252, including enteric fever, 2; measles, 2; smallpox, 30, and 39 from phthisis pulmonalis.

BRITISH GUIANA—Demerara—Georgetown.—Month of December, 1900. Estimated population, 53,176. Total number of deaths, 148. No deaths from contagious diseases reported.

DUTCH GUIANA—Paramaribo.—Month of December, 1900. Estimated population, 31,427. Total number of deaths, 56. No contagious diseases reported.

FRANCE—Nice.—Month of December, 1900. Estimated population, 108,227. Total number of deaths, 209, including diphtheria, 5; enteric fever, 4; scarlet fever, 1, and 29 from tuberculosis.

St. Etienne.—Two weeks ended January 15, 1901. Estimated population, 136,030. Total number of deaths, 159, including diphtheria, 2; enteric fever, 3, and 19 from tuberculosis.

GERMANY—Dresden.—Month of October, 1900. Estimated population, 411,500. Total number of deaths, 591, including diphtheria, 4; enteric fever, 1; measles, 1; scarlet fever, 3; whooping cough, 4, and 75 from phthisis pulmonalis.

GREAT BRITAIN—England and Wales.—The deaths registered in 33 great towns in England and Wales during the week ended January 12,

1901, correspond to an annual rate of 19.6 a thousand of the aggregate population, which is estimated at 11,610,296. The highest rate was recorded in Salford, viz, 27.3, and the lowest in Huddersfield, viz, 12.8.

Bradford.—Two weeks ended January 12, 1901. Estimated population, 291,535. Total number of deaths, 208, including diphtheria, 2; enteric fever, 2; measles, 2; scarlet fever, 1, and 3 from whooping cough.

London.—One thousand seven hundred and fifty deaths were registered during the week, including measles, 34; scarlet fever, 9; diphtheria, 25; whooping cough, 32; enteric fever, 17, and diarrhea and dysentery, 16. The deaths from all causes correspond to an annual rate of 19.6 a thousand. In Greater London 2,286 deaths were registered, corresponding to an annual rate of 17.6 a thousand of the population. In the "outer ring" the deaths included 17 from diphtheria, 10 from measles, 4 from scarlet fever, and 17 from whooping cough.

Ireland.—The average annual death rate represented by the deaths registered during the week ended January 12, 1901, in the 22 principal town districts of Ireland was 23.5 a thousand of the population, which is estimated at 1,058,722. The lowest rate was recorded in Galway, viz, 0.0, and the highest in Clonmel, viz, 53.6 a thousand. In Dublin and suburbs 149 deaths were registered, including diphtheria, 2; enteric fever, 3; scarlet fever, 1, and 10 from whooping cough.

Scotland.—The deaths registered in 8 principal towns during the week ended January 12, 1901, correspond to an annual rate of 21.9 a thousand of the population, which is estimated at 1,606,935. The lowest mortality was recorded in Paisley, viz, 16.3, and the highest in Perth, viz, 30.3 a thousand. The aggregate number of deaths registered from all causes was 685, including diphtheria, 8; measles, 12; scarlet fever, 6; smallpox, 2, and 49 from whooping cough.

NORFOLK ISLAND.—Month of November, 1900. Population according to last census, 901. No deaths. Influenza is again epidemic.

Cholera, yellow fever, plague, and smallpox, December 28, 1900, to February 8, 1901.

[Reports received by the Surgeon-General United States Marine-Hospital Service from United States consuls through the Department of State and other sources.]

[For reports received from June 29, to December 28, 1900, see PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS for December 28, 1900.]

CHOLERA.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
India:				
Bombay.....	Nov. 21-Jan. 1...		24	
Calcutta.....	Nov. 18-Dec. 29...		211	
Madras.....	Nov. 11-Dec. 14...		25	
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore.....	Nov. 8-Dec. 15...		136	

YELLOW FEVER.

Brazil:				
Rio de Janeiro.....	Nov. 1-Nov. 30...		4	
Colombia:				
Cartagena.....	Dec. 10-Jan. 14...		6	
Cuba:				
Cienfuegos.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 1...	5	2	
Havana.....	Dec. 1-Dec. 31...	62	21	
	Dec. 30-Jan. 26...		10	
Matanzas.....	Dec. 19-Jan. 3...	1	1	
Mexico:				
Vera Cruz.....	Dec. 16-Jan. 19...		6	

PLAGUE.

ARGENTINA:				
Buenos Ayres.....	Oct. 1-Oct. 31...	1	1	
BRAZIL:				
Niteroy.....	Dec. 6-Dec. 15...	7	6	
Rio de Janeiro.....	Nov. 1-Nov. 30...	24	21	
Petropolis.....	Nov. 12-Nov. 26...	6	3	
CHINA:				
Hongkong.....	Nov. 25-Nov. 30...		2	
ENGLAND:				
Hull.....	Jan. 8-Jan. 16...		5	On ss. Friary.
INDIA:				
Bombay Presidency and Sind:				
Northern Division—				
Ahmedabad City.....	Nov. 4-Dec. 22...	1	1	
Ahmedabad District.....	do.....			
Bombay City.....	do.....	718	452	
Broach District.....	do.....			
Surat District.....	do.....	26	21	
Surat Town.....	do.....	2	2	
Thana District.....	do.....	127	112	
Central Division—				
Ahmednagar District.....	do.....			
Ahmednagar Town.....	do.....	2	1	
Nasik District.....	do.....	47	29	
Nasik Town.....	do.....	121	97	
Poona City.....	do.....	762	682	
Poona District.....	do.....	123	108	
Fatara District.....	do.....	32	19	
Satara Town.....	do.....	53	17	
Southern Division—				
Belgaum District.....	do.....	1,553	1,164	
Belgaum Town.....	do.....	83	48	
Dharwar District.....	do.....	289	238	
Dharwar Town.....	do.....	34	20	
Hubli Town.....	do.....	5	4	
Kanara District.....	do.....	25	16	
Kolaba District.....	do.....	14	7	
Political Charges—				
Aundh State.....	do.....	8	4	
Baroda State.....	do.....	92	36	
Bhavnagar Town.....	do.....	157	88	
Cutch State.....	do.....	56	52	
Janjira State.....	do.....	9	13	
Kathiawar State.....	do.....	5	3	

Cholera, yellow fever, plague, and smallpox, etc.—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
INDIA—Continued.				
<i>Bombay Presidency and Sind—Continued.</i>				
<i>Political Charges—Cont'd.</i>				
Kolhapur and Southern Mahratta country.....	Nov. 4-Dec. 22...	242	180	
Mandol Town.....	do	52	41	
Savanur State.....	do			
<i>Outside Bombay Presidency and Sind:</i>				
<i>Madras Presidency—</i>				
Malabar District.....	do	2		
Madras City.....	do	2	1	
North Arcot.....	do	2	1	
Salem District.....	do	48	21	
Trichonopoly District.....	do	1		
<i>Bengal—</i>				
Bihar Town.....	do	31	30	
Calcutta.....	do	323	320	
Chupra Town.....	do	108	93	
Dinapur Town.....	do	31	31	
Gaya District.....	do	726	694	
Howrah District.....	do	1	1	
Monghyr District.....	do	153	144	
Monghyr Town.....	do	445	394	
Muzaffarpur District.....	do	1	1	
Patna City.....	do	1,063	944	
Patna District.....	do	1,564	1,306	
Saran District.....	do	1,551	1,247	
<i>Punjab Province:</i>				
Gurdaspur District.....	do	73	43	
Jullundur District.....	do	14	6	
Sialpot District.....	do	7	3	
<i>Mysore State—</i>				
Bangalore City.....	do	875	678	
Bangalore Civil and Military Station.....	do	1,337	1,050	
Bangalore District.....	do	438	346	
Kolor Gold Fields.....	do	91	70	
Mysore City.....	do	889	654	
Mysore District.....	do	1,135	912	
Shimoga.....	do	236	170	
Tumkar District.....	do	6	3	
<i>Hyderabad State—</i>				
Aurangabad District.....	do	55	41	
<i>Japan—</i>				
Osaka.....	Dec. 4-Jan. 7...	7		
Wakayama Ken.....	do	9		
<i>Madagascar—</i>				
Tamatave.....	Nov. 19-Nov. 30...	1		
<i>Russia—</i>				
Tsarevsk District.....	Nov. 17-Dec. 22...		24	
<i>Turkey—</i>				
Constantinople.....	Jan. 10	1	1	
Smyrna.....	Jan. 9		13	

SMALLPOX.

Argentina:				
Buenos Ayres.....	Oct. 1-Nov. 30...		162	
Montevideo.....	Nov. 24-Dec. 1...	1		
Austria-Hungary:				
Prague.....	Dec. 2-Jan. 12...	112		
Belgium:				
Antwerp.....	Dec. 30-Jan. 5...	1		
Liege.....	Dec. 16-Dec. 22...		f	
Brazil:				
Pernambuco.....	Dec. 1-Dec. 15...		34	
Rio de Janeiro.....	Oct. 1-Nov. 30...		122	
British Columbia:				
Nanaimo.....	Dec. 21.....	5		
Vancouver.....	Dec. 1-Dec. 31...	2		
China:				
Hongkong.....	Dec. 2-Dec. 15...	2		
Cuba:				
Hanes.....	Jan. 25.....	2		
Egypt:				
Alexandria.....	Nov. 27-Dec. 31...	8	7	

Cholera, yellow fever, plague, and smallpox, etc.—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
England:				
Bradford.....	Dec. 16-Jan. 12...	6	.....
Leeds.....	Dec. 30-Jan. 12...	2	.....
London.....	Dec. 2-Jan. 12...	6	.....
Newcastle-on-Tyne.....	Jan. 6-Jan. 19...	8	.....
West Hartlepool.....	Dec. 9-Dec. 15...	1	.....
France:				
Marseilles.....	Dec. 1-Dec. 31...	.....	2	
Paris.....	Dec. 2-Jan. 12...	.....	62	
Gibraltar.....	Dec. 17-Dec. 23...	1	.....
Greece:				
Athens.....	Dec. 2-Dec. 8...	1	.....
India:				
Bombay.....	Nov. 21-Jan. 1...	.....	9	
Calcutta.....	Nov. 18-Dec. 29...	.....	168	
Karachi.....	Dec. 8-Dec. 23...	21	.....
Madras.....	Nov. 17-Dec. 14...	.....	4	
Italy:				
Licata.....	Dec. 9-Dec. 15...	.....	1	
Korea:				
Seoul.....	Dec. 1-Jan. 1...	.....	.....	Reported present.
Mexico:				
City of Mexico.....	Dec. 16-Jan. 20...	.....	5	
Tuxpan.....	Dec. 11-Jan. 20...	.....	3	
Vera Cruz.....	Dec. 16-Jan. 5...	.....	4	
Russia:				
Moscow.....	Nov. 24-Jan. 5...	23	6	
Odessa.....	Dec. 2-Jan. 12...	241	47	
Riga.....	Oct. 1-Oct. 31...	.....	9	
St. Petersburg.....	Nov. 23-Jan. 12...	25	6	
Warsaw.....	Dec. 2-Jan. 5...	.....	74	
Scotland:				
Edinburgh.....	Dec. 30-Jan. 5...	1	.....
Glasgow.....	Dec. 8-Jan. 25...	324	10	
Leith.....	Dec. 30-Jan. 5...	1	.....
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore..	Nov. 24-Dec. 1...	.....	2	

Weekly mortality table, foreign and insular cities—Continued.

Cities.	Week ended.	Estimated population.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—								
				Tuberculosis.	Plague.	Cholera.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.
Rhélms.....	Dec. 30	107,963	55	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Do.....	Jan. 6	107,963	32	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
St. Georges, Bermuda...	Jan. 19	2,150	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. John, New Brunswick.	Jan. 24	45,000	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Petersburg.....	Jan. 5	1,267,062	665	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	21	18	33
St. Stephen, New Brunswick.	Jan. 26	3,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sheffield.....	Jan. 19	367,983	144	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	2
Smyrna.....	Jan. 6	300,000	85	14	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Jan. 12	300,000	73	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....
Southampton.....	Jan. 19	107,713	36	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Shields.....	Jan. 12	105,677	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Sunderland.....	do.....	149,205	61	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Teneriffe.....	Jan. 5	33,500	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Jan. 12	33,500	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Trapani.....	do.....	53,597	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Jan. 19	53,597	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tuxpam.....	Jan. 21	13,000	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Venice.....	Jan. 12	174,378	101	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
Vera Cruz.....	Jan. 19	25,000	27	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Jan. 26	25,000	37	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Warsaw.....	Jan. 5	686,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	4	3	4
Winnipeg.....	Jan. 26	25,642	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury:

WALTER WYMAN,
Surgeon-General U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.